

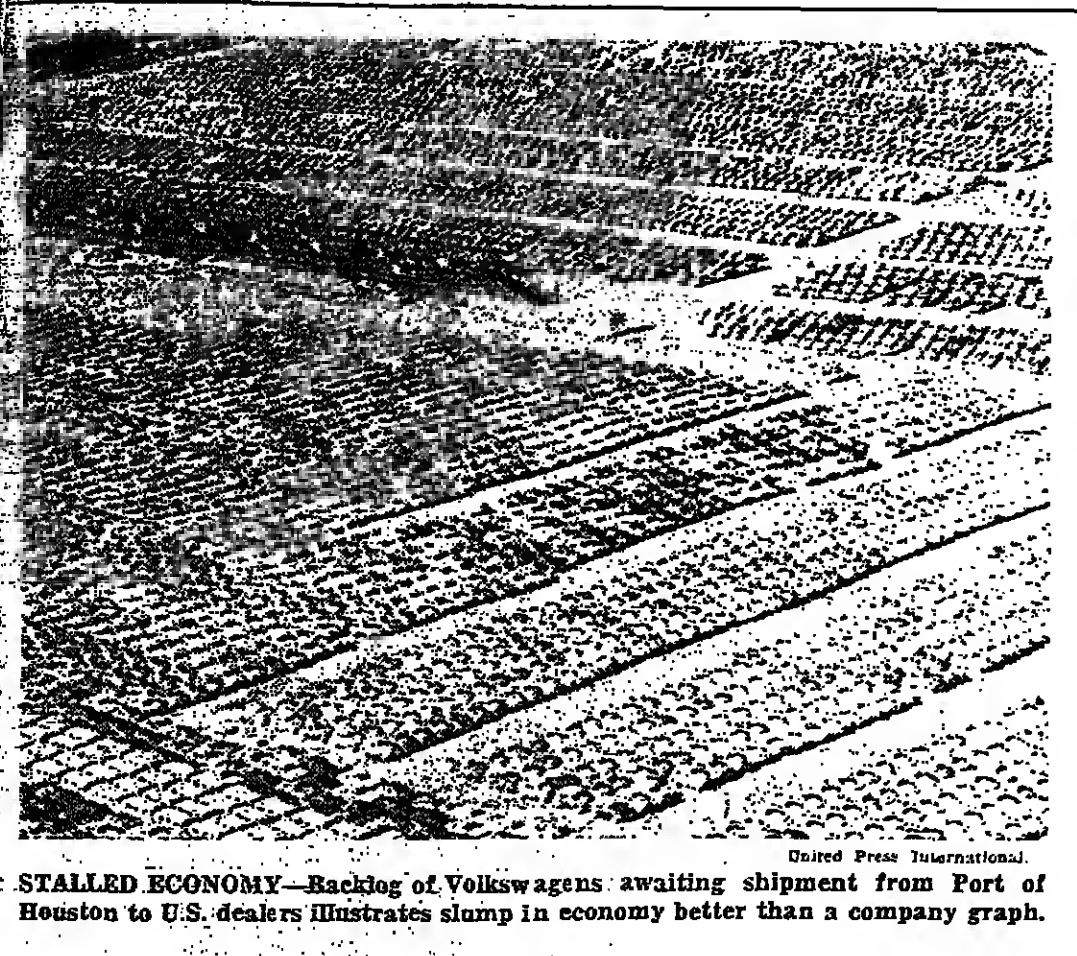
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

(C. 28,609)

PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1975

Established 1887



STALLED ECONOMY—Backlog of Volkswagens awaiting shipment from Port of Houston to U.S. dealers illustrates slump in economy better than a company graph.

At Least \$300 Million More

Ford to Seek Boost in Vietnam Aid

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Administration officials say that President Ford has decided to ask Congress for at least \$300 million in military aid for South Vietnam in the current fiscal year in addition to the \$700 million already appropriated.

Officials said further that the President's budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, to be submitted to Congress next month, would include a proposal for \$1.3 billion for military aid for the South Vietnamese government.

Asked at a news briefing yesterday about possible responses by Washington to calls for help from Saigon, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said: "We can only say with respect to possible additional assistance that the President and the administration have under intensive consideration the question of going forward with a supplemental request."

Ronald Nease, the White House press spokesman, also said today that the President is giving "intensive consideration" to a South Vietnamese plea for additional U.S. funds after this week. Mr. Ford's previous assertion that the appropriation voted by Congress for South Vietnam is inadequate. He said that Mr. Ford feels the same way about the aid to Cambodia.

The spokesman would not say how much additional aid Mr. Ford may seek. In response to questions, Mr. Nease said that the President's consideration of the issue does not relate specifically to the fall of Phuoc Binh to Communist forces earlier this week. Rather, he said, it relates to what we feel is necessary to allow the South Vietnamese to adequately defend themselves.

A number of officials maintained that the supplemental request for this year, the exact figure of which, they said, will still be worked out in the Pentagon, was related only in part to Communist offensives under way in South Vietnam.

Figure Called Inadequate
They cited the fact that, when Mr. Ford signed aid appropriation legislation for this year, he stated that \$700 million was inadequate.

The officials expressed confidence that, with the proposed additional aid, the Saigon government could survive without renewed American military intervention. They refused to speculate about what Washington might do if their judgment proved wrong.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, they said, has made clear his view that Congress should provide sufficient funds for the war or accept responsibility for the loss of South Vietnam.

This year, the administration asked for \$1.55 billion. Congress authorized the administration to spend \$1 billion but appropriated only \$700 million. The authorization and appropriation were handled in separate legislation.

South Vietnam also is scheduled to receive about \$400 million in economic aid in the current fiscal year.

Based on Pentagon-supplied figures, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., has estimated that Washington has provided South Vietnam with \$3.7 billion in all forms of aid since the cease-fire of January, 1973. Rep. Aspin also estimated aid to Indochina since the cease-fire at \$8.2 billion.

Several administration officials said that they did not expect

Congress to approve the entire request for supplemental military aid to South Vietnam but to approve a sizable part of it.

A Pentagon memorandum written several weeks ago called for a broad publicity campaign to convince Congress and the public that an emergency effort was needed or the Saigon government would run out of ammunition in 30 days.

Senators and congressmen were to be encouraged to visit South Vietnam, reports and assessments from the field were to be shown to them, material was to be leaked to reporters and certain congressional committees were to receive special attention.

When asked about the memorandum, a ranking Pentagon official responded that it had "no status" and that "there is now no calculated campaign but one may develop."

Administration officials acknowledged that they had failed to lawmakers and congressional staff aides about problems in South Vietnam. The officials said, however, that they had not informed Congress that the decision to request supplemental aid had been made.

Some officials said that Congress would be informed when the amount to be requested had been firmly established. Others hinted, however, that decisions about supplemental aid for Cambodia and how to present the requests to Congress had to be made before any announcement.

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Saudis Buy F-5 Planes From U.S.

\$750-Million Deal For 60 Fighters

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia has entered into a \$750-million contract with the United States for the purchase of 60 F-5 jet fighters and the training of Arabian pilots. It was announced today.

The sale—the largest ever made by the United States in more than two decades of supplying arms to Saudi Arabia—was announced by the Saudi state radio in Riyadh and later confirmed by the State Department.

A State Department spokesman defended the sale on the grounds that it would contribute to the legitimate self-defense needs of Saudi Arabia and said that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger believed that it would "contribute to stability in the area." The spokesman also said that the State Department did not believe the sale would contribute to an arms race in the Persian Gulf region, where Iran has purchased more than \$6 billion worth of arms from the United States.

The F-5, produced by the Northrop Co., is a relatively short-ranged, inexpensive fighter plane designed primarily for air defense but which can be used in a fighter-bomber role. Originally developed for less advanced nations, it is in use by nearly 20 countries.

Saudi Arabia will buy the advanced "E" version of the supersonic plane as well as a new "F" model, a two-seat plane that can also be used as a trainer.

The State Department confirmed yesterday that the United States had given Iran permission to transfer about 25 early "A" versions of the F-5 to Jordan.

Prohibits Transfer
The contract, according to officials, will contain the standard clause prohibiting Saudi Arabia from transferring the plane to another country without the permission of the United States.

Officials also would prohibit Saudi Arabia from selling the planes to another Arab country, such as Egypt.

Defense officials expressed doubt, however, that Egypt, which they said at this point needs more than aircraft, would be interested in obtaining the F-5, which is not much for the American-built F-4s possessed by Israel.

Officials also would prohibit Saudi Arabia from selling the planes to another Arab country, such as Egypt.

At this point, the F-5 is the mainstay of the small Saudi Air Force. Saudi Arabia purchased 50 of the planes two years ago and, at the time, additional purchases were planned.

World Blow Up Wells

BEIRUT, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview published here today that Arab countries would blow up their oil wells before allowing them to fall under the control of invading forces from the United States or elsewhere.

Mr. Sadat described as "very regrettable" a statement by Mr. Kissinger, who refused to rule out the use of military force against oil-producing countries if there were a new embargo endangering industrial countries.

"We will not need armies, be-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



GOOD CITIZEN—Danish Premier Poul Hartling voting in Copenhagen in yesterday's nationwide elections.

Government Crisis Continues

Liberals Gain in Danish Vote But Fall Short of a Majority

By Alvin Shuster

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 9 (NYT).—Premier Poul Hartling and his Liberal party scored big gains in the Danish parliamentary elections today but retained only a shaky hold on power.

The Liberal party, which had lost seats in every election for nearly two decades, remained short of the 90 seats needed for a majority in the 179-member Folketing or parliament.

The Social Democrats, who traditionally have dominated Danish politics and built the country's lavish welfare network, again emerged with the most seats in the fragmented chamber.

With nearly all of the votes counted, the Liberals had won a total of 42 seats, a gain of 20, almost double their strength in the old parliament. The Social

Democrats picked up 9 seats for a total of 55.

Because Mr. Hartling called the elections without resigning, his minority government will continue in office. The question tonight was how long he could cling to power, given the strength of the Socialist parties and their opposition to his economic program.

Accordingly, the election left Denmark with a political and economic crisis. Some political experts predicted that the Hartling government would be forced to resign within a matter of weeks or months.

Mr. Hartling, a 60-year-old former pastor and school principal, called the elections after a deadlock over his plan to freeze wages and prices this year. He said the program was vital to keep Danish products competitive in world markets and to stem unemployment and inflation.

For the last 13 months, since he took over the government despite a thin political base, Mr. Hartling has governed by forging temporary alliances in the Folketing, usually among right and center groups. His gains today came at the expense of his supporters, who described his election decision as "cannibalism."

The Liberals, a 100-year-old party with roots in rural areas, broke through in the cities as well this time and took large numbers of voters from the Conservative party, which fell from 16 to 10 seats, and from the Radical Liberals, who dropped from 16 to 10 seats.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

France Revalues Its Gold Fourfold To Market Price

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 9 (NYT).—France today erased the official \$42.22 an-ounce price at which it has valued its gold reserves since 1973 and revalued its 3,140 tons at \$170.40 an ounce.

The government thus increased the value of its reserves by 55.4 billion francs (about \$12.5 billion).

The new valuation is based on the free-market rates prevailing in London on Jan. 7. In the future, the price will be recalculated twice a year "based on the quotes in the most representative international markets" for the three months preceding the revaluation.

Today's move, which had been signaled at last month's summit conference between Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing, appeared to have little effect on free-market transactions today in London and Zurich.

The price set at the mid-morning London fixing was \$182.50. This was cut to \$179 an ounce at the afternoon fixing, for a drop of \$1 an ounce from yesterday.

The pricing in Zurich was a bit more confused. Gold began trading at \$179 an ounce, rose as high as \$182 and closed at \$180, up \$2 from yesterday's close.

Market Confusion
The uncertain price movements reflected the widespread confusion about just what the French revaluation means.

Algerian Finance Minister Ismail Mahroug warned yesterday that oil-producing countries might refuse payment in currencies they consider devalued because of the rise in the price of gold. He said the problem would be discussed at a summit meeting that oil producers will hold in Algiers beginning Jan. 24.

The Shah of Iran warned after last month's France-U.S. summit meeting that oil countries might raise oil prices if the official price of gold were increased.

French officials deny that they have been any devaluation of the franc.

They say the move is a simple bookkeeping maneuver aimed at valuing their assets at what they are really worth instead of on the basis of the fictitious official price.

Financial analysts suggest that the upward revaluation of the nation's assets will enhance France's ability to borrow abroad to finance the oil-related deficit in its balance of payments.

However, commercial bankers dispute this, observing that estimates of France's international credit standing had allowed for

the fact that the gold reserves were officially undervalued.

A U.S. banker suggested that the major impact of the revaluation will be to increase government transactions utilizing gold—such as Italy's use of gold as collateral for a loan of West German dollars arranged last year.

"Gold is useful only if you can sell it," a French economist observed. "We can hope everyone will accept the higher price."

However, another economist questions whether this will happen. "Before December, 1973, the price of a barrel of oil was around \$2 and the price of gold around \$42 an ounce. The oil cartel—the only real standard of value nowadays—was around one-twentieth an ounce of one barrel of oil."

"Since the price of oil was raised to \$10 a barrel it took a quarter of an ounce of gold to pay for one barrel of oil. Revaluing gold to \$170 an ounce means a return, more or less, to the parity of one-twentieth of an ounce."

While it is unclear what political effect the increase will have, it is clear that the move will have a significant impact on the world's gold market.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Praises His Government Service Ford Nominates Richardson To Be Ambassador to Britain

By Fred Farns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (NYT).—President Ford, expressing "special pleasure," announced today that he was nominating Elliot Richardson as ambassador to Britain.

In an unusual gesture, Mr. Ford issued a personal statement with the announcement, noting his "highest regard" for Mr. Richardson and indirectly alluding to the nominee's decision to resign as attorney general rather than comply with former President Richard Nixon's order 15 months ago to dismiss Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox.

"I warmly welcome Elliot Richardson back into the service of our country and am confident that he will represent America with the highest distinction," Mr. Ford said.

The appointment had been expected and is certain to win overwhelming Senate approval. Upon confirmation, Mr. Richardson, 54, will succeed Walter Annenberg, the Philadelphia publisher who resigned recently as the ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Dinner for Jenkins
Mr. Richardson, who will lack any official status until his confirmation, will make his first contact as ambassador-designate with a member of the British government tomorrow night when he attends a dinner at the embassy here for Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, who is visiting Washington on other matters.

A British diplomatic source said that London was "very pleased" by Mr. Richardson's appointment. "He's a man with such experience in government here that, quite clearly, it's to Britain's advantage to have a man in London who knows the Washington government so well and who is held in such high regard by people here," he said.

Mr. Ford said Britain "is an old ally to whom the United States is bound by profoundly intimate ties of history and strategic interest" and, therefore, the United States has consulted



Elliot Richardson

Brezhnev Health Speculation Spurs U.S. Power-Shift Study

By Richard Reston

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The U.S. government's top Soviet experts believe that Leonid Brezhnev is ill and they are conducting intensive studies into the implications of a possible shift in Soviet leadership.

Diplomatic analysts said yesterday that U.S. intelligence information is inconclusive as to the precise nature of Mr. Brezhnev's illness. But they believed that the evidence so far points to respiratory ailments and not leukemia, as recently reported in press dispatches.

Mr. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, is 68. He has a history of being susceptible to attacks of influenza. He is a heavy smoker and some U.S. analysts believe that he may have emphysema and a bronchial ailment. Egyptian officials, who saw Mr. Brezhnev two weeks ago, have told U.S. officials that he had pneumonia.

The state of Mr. Brezhnev's health has touched off reports, rumors and denials in international capitals.

In Moscow, the Soviet press agency Tass has denounced as

"fabrications" press reports indicating that a power struggle was under way in the Kremlin and reported that Mr. Brezhnev attended the funeral of his mother yesterday.

But officials here continue to speculate about the possible makeup of a new Kremlin hierarchy if Mr. Brezhnev steps down after more than 11 years in power. Mr. Brezhnev came to power in October, 1964, following the ouster of Nikita Khrushchev.

Reasons of Health

Analysts said they believe that, if Mr. Brezhnev relinquishes his role as the most powerful political figure in the Soviet Union, it will be for reasons of health rather than policy disputes inside the Kremlin.

His logical successor, the analysts say, would be 68-year-old Andrei Kirilenko. He is three months older than Mr. Brezhnev but is believed to be in good health.

Mr. Kirilenko, a member of the 16-man ruling Politburo, is known to have a close personal relationship with Mr. Brezhnev that predates World War II. He acts in Mr. Brezhnev's behalf when



Andrei Kirilenko

the general secretary is away from Moscow.

The average age of the Politburo members is 65. Its three top members are Mr. Brezhnev, 68; Premier Alexei Kosygin, who will be 71 next month, and President Nikolai Podgorniy, who will be 72 next month, also. Another Poli-

buro member, Arvid Pelshe, is almost 76.

Mr. Kosygin is not considered a likely successor to Mr. Brezhnev because of his age and because his primary responsibility during the Brezhnev regime has been on the government side of the hierarchy rather than on the Communist party side.

The three youngest Politburo members will be 57 this year. They are Fyodor Kulakov, an agriculture specialist; Alexander Sholepkin, former chief of the secret police (KGB) and now head of the trade unions, and Vladimir Shcherbitsky, party boss of the Ukraine.

Of those three, diplomatic sources noted that Mr. Kulakov has risen rapidly under the Brezhnev leadership. But they believed that his narrow ties to the agriculture field and his lack of experience and exposure in the international arena would work against him in the event of Mr. Brezhnev's departure.

Another Politburo member whom U.S. diplomatic sources are watching is Kirill Mazurov, first deputy premier and, as such, Mr. Kosygin's chief assistant. Mr. Mazurov, according to these

sources, has the power and experience to take over from Mr. Brezhnev but is considered a more likely replacement for Mr. Kosygin. His expertise lies in the industrial and economic field.

U.S. analysts are convinced that Mr. Kirilenko, or any other Politburo member who takes over the Communist party apparatus, will not at first command the kind of power that Mr. Brezhnev has wielded during the last decade. They said this means the probable return to a more collective leadership.

Cancer Speculation

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP).—U.S. Secret Service agents believe that Mr. Brezhnev is dying of cancer, probably leukemia, and the White House is prepared for him to step down within three to six months. The Daily Mail reported today that the newspaper's Washington correspondent said that the Secret Service has given President Ford a dossier on Mr. Brezhnev's health.

The newspaper said it was understood that Mr. Ford has offered Soviet authorities U.S. medical resources through diplomatic channels.

To Avert Major Food Crisis

India Is Buying Large Quantities of Grain

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The Indian government, seeking to avert a major food crisis this year, has quietly bought 5 million tons of food from abroad.

Never before in the 27 years of India's independence has it bought so much food for a single year at commercial rates. So far, India has spent at least \$1 billion, largely for wheat, and has emerged as the largest buyer of American food.

Some agriculture experts here predict that by the end of the year India may outdistance Japan and China in food purchases.

India's food purchases are a measure of the anxiety here over persistently lagging agricultural production. Output is not keeping pace with the needs of the population, which is growing by 13 million a year.

India's population is nearing 600 million. In the last agricultural year, which ended in June, India's food production target was

115 million tons but the nation produced only 103.8 million tons of food grain.

In the 1974-75 agricultural year, the nation's food grain target was 118 million tons but agricultural experts predict that production will be about 100 million tons, perhaps less. The key reasons for the shortfall are meager rains in northern and eastern India, as well as the southern state of Tamil Nadu, increased fertilizer costs, sporadic energy supplies for irrigation tubewells and sluggish government policies over incentives to farmers and food distribution.

During the 1950s and 1960s, when famine and widespread malnutrition threatened India, the United States poured in 60 million tons of food grain at cheap, concessional prices. This enabled India to avoid major distress and helped the nation build up buffer stocks. But the increasing world food problem has severely curtailed the ability of the United States to feed poor countries.

This has forced India and other nations to dip into their foreign exchange earnings and buy food at commercial rates.

Details of food imports are usually kept confidential until late in the year. India is known, however, to have arranged in the last few months to obtain at least 6.4 million tons of food abroad, to be delivered through the coming summer. Of this, 5.3 million tons of wheat have been ordered commercially.

Last year, India imported 3.6 million tons of which 1.7 million were bought commercially and the rest was provided largely by a Soviet wheat loan.

In addition to the wheat bought for this year, India has bought 430,000 tons of sorghum, a coarse grain that is often consumed by humans here but feeds livestock in the West.

The remaining imports this year—700,000 to 800,000 tons—will be on preferential terms, involving payment at low interest over 10 to 40 years. These imports apparently will include 300,000 tons from the United States.

So far, India has purchased 3.6 million tons from the United States for this year, at a cost of \$600 million. Its other principal commercial food suppliers are Argentina, the European Economic Community, Canada and Australia.

In the area called Qadiri (New Place), the city set up watering points, a large open market, health facilities and schools before moving the new settlers into their quarters. The suburb at the opposite end of the city is to get the same social benefits.

In both locations, the government is still feeding thousands of drought victims who have lost most or all of their herds of goats, sheep and camels and have no means of livelihood.

At the new quarters, goats scavenge everywhere among the piles of refuse. There are a few chickens scratching in the sand, but not a single camel—an indication of the extreme poverty in a land of nomads.

Just why these nomads are more willing to settle down than those in Niger or Mali is not clear. Two Moorish women offered to sell a visitor their tent, "because we want to build a house," they said.

On the whole, visitors are impressed by the close links between city and desert dwellers in Mauritania and by the extent to which the ways of nomadic life persist even among Western-educated high government officials living in the best villas here. Many of them still relish returning to the desert and family tent on weekends, and foreign diplomats say there is a disquieting nomadic tendency among civil servants that often leaves key offices empty for days and sometimes weeks at a time.

Creating Jobs

The social and economic problems posed by this mass of nomads settling down around the capital are legion and have become a major preoccupation of the entire government. It has already spent about \$4.4 million feeding and caring for them and it is now trying to figure out means to get them jobs. But in a country with only 20,000 persons in the entire labor force of the modern sector, it is not easy to create new jobs.

Nouakchott Gov. Ibrahim Kane said that there is a plan to establish 1,000 small vegetable gardens just outside the city for some of the new settlers. The produce would be sold in the capital.

There are also ambitious industrial projects under way in and about the capital, most notably an oil and sugar refinery, and Mr. Kane is counting on them to provide temporary construction jobs for several hundred nomads.

Female Scientists Look to 1980 Flight

4 U.S. Women Are Given Space-Lab Training

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 9 (Reuters).—America's first potential women in space have finished a week of training in a simulated space laboratory here.

All four are engineers and scientists employed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Marshall Space Flight Center.

"They are extremely competent technically," a space-program official said of the women. "We are hopeful that this experiment may lead to the opportunity to fly on the space lab."

The crew was headed by Doris Chandler, a mathematician and engineer at the center. The others are Dr. Mary Johnston, Ann Whitaker and Carolyn Griner. If their chance comes, they will be following the trail blazed by Russia's Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman in space, who orbited the earth for three days in June, 1963.

After the four completed their seven-day experimental assignment recently, the project manager said they were preparing for a mission in a joint U.S.-European space-laboratory shuttle program.

The laboratory is a cooperative

project of 12 European nations, which in 1972 accepted a U.S. offer of participation in America's post-Apollo space program. It is scheduled to be ready about 1980.

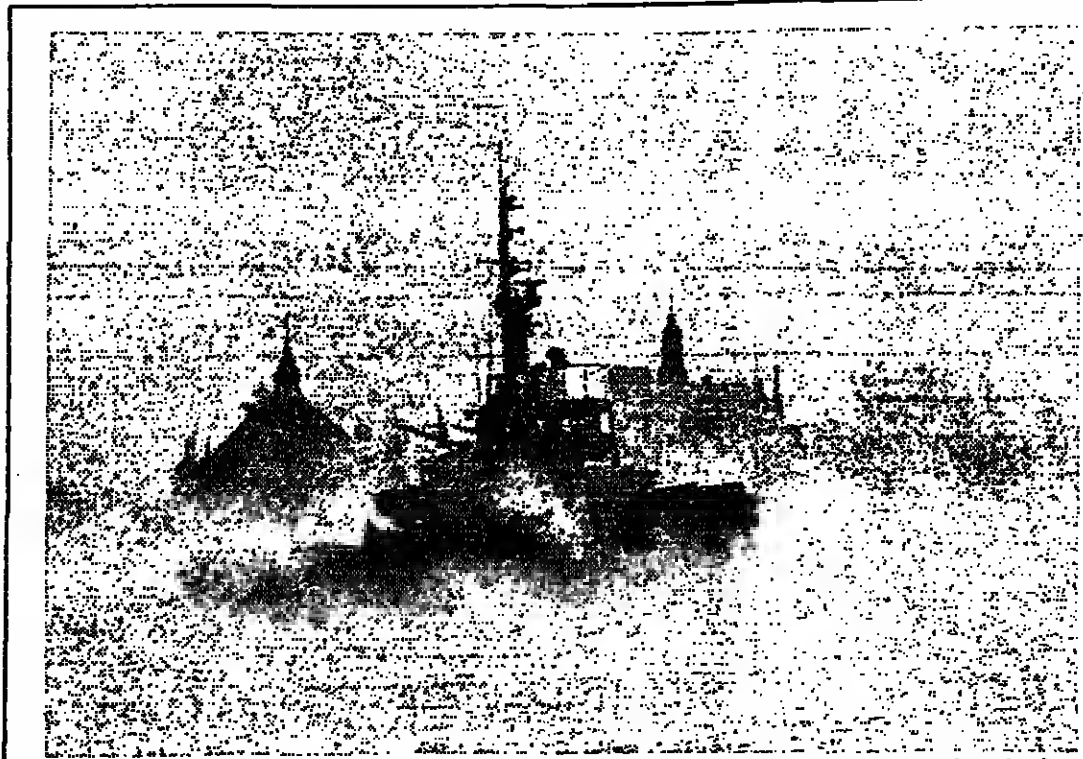
Years of training were required for both Apollo and Skylab astronauts, and essentially these same people will fly the space shuttle to and from earth on a routine schedule.

But the shuttle and its space laboratory are being designed for nonastronauts.

The space agency does not keep an official priority list of American women wanting to use the space laboratory, but officials here and in Washington told the Huntsville crew obviously has been picked to be first because they are already in training.

All four NASA trainees think women can play an active role in space programs, a belief supported by James Fletcher, administrator of NASA. They all insisted that women can perform any space task, even piloting the shuttle orbiter.

The European space laboratory is a module that will fit inside the cargo bay of the space shuttle



COLD AT LAST—A Helsinki tugboat works hard to keep warm in freezing temperatures as winter finally came to Finland after an unusually long and rainy fall.

A Fourfold Increase

France Revalues Its Gold to Market Price

(Continued from Page 1)

have, bankers are quick to note one important effect on the marketplace—the appearance of a new official floor price for the metal of around \$170 an ounce.

The U.S. government earlier this week sold about 750,000 ounces of gold from its stockpile at an average price of \$165.66 an ounce—a level many analysts see as the "unofficial" but accepted floor. The fact that France chose to value its gold at close to that price was seen as more than coincidence.

The French government has promised that the increase in the value of its reserves will not have any inflationary impact on the nation's economy, as the \$54-billion-franc increase in the gold's price will be completely neutralized.

Including foreign-currency holdings, France's total reserves now stand at \$3 billion francs, up from \$6.8 billion francs previously. Valuing its dollar holdings at 440 francs a dollar, instead of 460 as before, meant a slight decline in its foreign-currency total.

In giving details of the changes to the Finance Committee of the National Assembly, Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade estimated that France's balance-of-trade deficit last year was around 19 billion francs, instead of the

22 billion francs initially expected. The overall balance-of-payments deficit was put at 30 billion francs, down from 35 billion francs estimated earlier.

This year's trade deficit was

projected at about 10 billion francs.

The Finance Ministry noted that parliament will be asked to ratify today's decision at the next session.



VISITING TIME—Chinese Premier Chou En-lai shook hands with Dom Mintoff as the Maltese Prime Minister visited him in a Peking hospital on Tuesday.

Colombian Plane Crashes; 15 Die

BOGOTA, Jan. 9 (UPI).—A DC-3 of the air force-operated airline Satena crashed yesterday in a mountainous region in southern Colombia, killing all 15 persons aboard, the government announced.

The cause was not immediately known. The government said that the twin-engine plane crashed about three hours after taking off from Caguan.

Col. Allan Arias, manager of Satena, said that the plane crashed in a steep, wooded area near Puerto Rico and lost radio contact with the control tower after taking off from Caguan.

5 Burmese Are Given 10-12 Years in Riots

RANGOON, Burma, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Five persons have received jail sentences ranging from 10 to 12 years for setting fire to a commuter train during riots here last month in which nine persons died.

An official announcement said they were the stiffest sentences so far imposed by special military tribunals. The disturbances followed a raid on Rangoon University by 1,000 troops and police Dec. 11 to recover the body of former United Nations Secretary-General U Thant. Students had seized the body during a family funeral procession and demanded a state funeral.

The announcement said that 239 persons have now been convicted.

1.7 Million Jog Along Streets Of Peking in Exercise Project

PEKING, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Early in the morning and late at night, the sound of pounding feet and heavy breathing echoes along Peking's streets and lanes as the city's winter running program goes into its second month.

According to a report by the Chinese news agency, about 1.7 million of the Chinese capital's 7 million citizens are taking part in the program this winter—more than twice as many as last year.

The idea is for schools, factories and other work units to form groups of 30 runners, and for each group to cover a distance of 1,600 miles during two months of daily running.

The distance, according to Hsinhua, "symbolizes the route which Chairman Mao and the Communist Party Central Committee traveled from Yenan (Mao's wartime base in northern Shensi Province) to Peking during the liberation war period (1946-49)."

"Early to bed, early to rise" is the rule in modern China, and the most popular times for the winter running appear to be early morning, when traffic is thin and the air is clear, and after work. Last year, about 700,000 residents, mainly students, took part in a similar plan which called for groups of 150 runners to cover 7,600 miles—symbolizing the epic "Long March" of the Communist forces under Mr. Mao's leadership from southeastern Kiangsi Province to their new base in Yenan in 1934-35.

Some of the runners use the program as training for the annual round-the-city race, held during the Chinese New Year celebrations, when up to 2,000 competitors race six miles around the walls of the Forbidden City.

It is difficult to imagine over a fourth of the population of one large Western city taking part in a running program, let alone in the freezing cold of a north China winter.

But the Chinese Communists have always encouraged physical fitness, and spurred on by Chairman Mao's call to "promote physical culture, build up people's health," steadily increasing numbers of people, especially children, are taking part in all kinds of sporting activities.

One traditional Chinese sport which has been gaining in popularity recently is Tai-Chi-Chuan, or shadow-boxing, a series of exercises requiring poise and agility as well as a calm frame of mind.

In Peking and in almost all other Chinese cities, parks and quiet side streets are regularly occupied by groups and individuals silently going through their exercises in the misty stillness of the early morning.

Another form of exercise taken regularly by about 2 million per-

sons in Peking and hundreds of millions of persons in other parts of the country is cycling.

The bicycle is the only form of private transport in Communist China, and in rural China it is quite common to see a whole family perched on a single bicycle, with father pedaling, mother riding sidesaddle on the carrier at the back and children perched on the crossbar, the handlebars, or wrapped up in bundles on their parents' backs.

Coastal Plain, Highway Contested

Saigon Units Battle to Halt North Vietnamese Thrust

(Continued from Page 1)

ly, then threaten the Mekong River convey route.

Insurgents fired 10 Chinese-built 107-mm rockets into Phnom Penh, military police reported. No damage or casualties were reported.

Insurgents have fired about 120 rockets and artillery shells into the Pochentong area, three miles from the western edge of the capital, but the attacks have caused only light damage and casualties.

In South Vietnam, reports from the town of Bong Son, which was once defended by American forces, said that field officers estimated that 50 North Vietnamese troops were killed in the latest

fighting. There was no immediate report on South Vietnamese losses.

A Saigon military spokesman claimed that 600 North Vietnamese troops had been killed since government forces launched an operation Jan. 1 that retook two strategic hilltop positions about six miles west of Bong Son. The positions control access routes to the coastal plain and to strategic north-south Highway 1. Informed sources in Saigon said today that the U.S. Marine Corps contingent in Okinawa had been on alert since Monday, presumably because of mounting tension in South Vietnam and Cambodia. U.S. military authorities refused to comment.

Danish Government Crisis Continues

Liberals Gain but Fall Short of Majority

(Continued from Page 1)

20 to 13 seats. Both parties had supported Mr. Hartling.

Another loser was the Progress party, led by Mogens Gillestrup, a lawyer, whose supporters captured 28 seats in the last election with a program urging the abolition of income tax. Mr. Gillestrup, a millionaire who paid no income taxes and was charged last year with tax evasion and fraud, saw his support slip with a loss of three seats.

The election issue centered on the economy. Mr. Hartling insisted his economic program would help curb a wage and price spiral that produced a 15.5-percent rise in consumer prices last year and an unemployment rate of 5 per cent of the work force. The Social Democrats and the trade unions, which have called strikes only on rare occasions here, opposed the freeze on wages, calling the proposal inter-

ference in normal collective bargaining. They have threatened widespread disruption if Mr. Hartling manages to push through the freeze with the aid of other parties.

Mr. Hartling's strategy for the future remains in doubt. He could attempt to continue indefinitely by watering down his economic package in hope of winning approval. If he goes down to parliamentary defeat, he could then step aside and turn over the government to the Social Democrats, led by former Premier Anker Jorgensen.

Mr. Jorgensen demanded tonight that Mr. Hartling resign and allow the Social Democrats to assume power. He said that with the completion of the new parliament it would be impossible for the Premier to win consent for his economic program. On the basis of the near-final returns, the new parliament would consist of 73 Socialist members,

aimed by Soviet critics at no representative art.

The new edition of the encyclopedia is being translated into Russian by volume into English by the million, Inc., in New York.

Saudis to Buy U.S. Jets for \$750 Million

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The latest volume of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, that sometimes cloudy mirror of history, makes it clear that Richard Nixon is still held in higher official esteem here than such Soviet notables as Nikita Khrushchev, Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Rudolf Nureyev.

Like the corresponding volume of the encyclopedia's earlier edition, published in 1954, the new work has an ideological tinge. But the political hues have been softened or, in some instances, erased to produce a generally objective and serious reference work similar in tone to the previous 17 volumes of the projected new 30-volume edition.

While some prominent Russians are omitted, the new edition covers previously untouched subjects and is far less critical of life in the non-Communist West than was the edition of two decades ago.

Volume 18 of the encyclopedia, published this week, treats Mr. Nixon as if he had a rather unsensational career for a president.

"Political Circumstances"

The end of the Nixon entry simply says that on Aug. 9, 1974, the president, "by force of internal political circumstances related to the so-called Watergate case, resigned." A cross-reference sends readers to an entry on "Watergate" to be included later on in the alphabet.

The Nixon entry does not mention the former president's fervent anti-Communism as he rose to political power. Rather, Mr. Nixon is given credit for helping achieve "a positive turn" in the direction of Soviet-American relations.

The latest volume, with 632 pages alphabetically covering parts of N and O, indicates that unmentionables still include Mr. Khrushchev, the Soviet party chief who was ousted in 1964 by the present leaders; Mr. Solzhenitsyn, one of the best-known contemporary Russian writers; and Mr. Nureyev, the ballet dancer who defected to the West.

Notable Omissions

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who won a Nobel Prize for literature in 1970 but was unable to accept it until after he left this country last year, is not listed among the Soviet Nobel laureates. Although Mr. Khrushchev is among the many famous Russians buried in Moscow's Novodevichy Cemetery, the entry listing interred notables leaves him out. Alphabetically, Mr. Nureyev should appear on Page 442, but he is missing.

Curiously, a few Russians who have been officially criticized do appear. Trotsky, who was not mentioned in the previous edition's account of the important party congress in 1922, now is listed as a speaker on the Red Army, which he headed until he was purged by Stalin.

In the 1954 volume, Eugene O'Neill was described as a "decadent" American playwright. In the new one he is listed as a Nobel Prize winner. "The Ice-man Cometh" is no longer described as "a complete degradation." The encyclopedia's entry on op art is objective, refraining from the kind of attacks often

Sadat, Shah Confer

CAIRO, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and President Sadat conferred for more than two hours today.

"We discussed the Middle East situation, bilateral relations at international problems," Egyptian Minister Ismail Fahmy announced.

Mr. Fahmy, Premier Abdel Aziz El-Sagheer and Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Amir-Abadi joined the two heads of state at the beginning of the meeting.

Mr. Sadat and the Shah talked privately.

The talks were held at the Khubbeh Republican Palace, where the Shah is staying during a five-day state visit.

Israeli Denial

TEL AVIV, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Allon denied today that Israel had already agreed to give up the Sinai mountains passed in a second-stage disengagement accord with Egypt.

In an airport news conference before his departure for the United States, Mr. Allon told newsmen that there could be no compromise in Israel's position in the course of negotiations, such as an accord.

"I don't take with me to Washington any suggestions in addition to what I carried with me in December," Mr. Allon said. "When I was in Washington, I had no doubt in the minds of those who passed the passes were included in my proposals. But then, no further proposals were delivered to Washington, neither orally nor in writing."

"But I'm sure that there must be a direct relationship between the nature of the accord with Egypt may agree to and the distance of Israel's withdrawal lines and places should be negotiated, not a press conference, not in public statements, but rather in practicing the method of quiet diplomacy," he said.

Russians, Canadians Save 30 on Fiery Shi

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 9 (AP).—A Russian freighter rescued 24 crew members from a Greek cargo ship in the Gulf of St. Lawrence yesterday after it broke out in the engine room. Helicopter of the Canadian arm forces took the captain and 11 remaining crewmen off the deck.

The abandoned ship, the Atavouros, was still burning when it was left to drift in the Gulf two tugs were dispatched to it area. There were no reports of injuries.

Early Elections May Be Planned By Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is planning to go to the polls a year earlier than scheduled, according to a source in her ruling Congress party.

Mrs. Gandhi has told her party "to gear up its election machinery," the source said.

Elections are due in February-March of 1976 when the present Parliament's five-year term ends.

Political observers said that the Prime Minister is awaiting the results of the winter crop; if the harvest is good she will dissolve the present Parliament in March and call elections for May or June.

Heavy rainfall in the first week of January—vital for the winter crop—has raised hopes for a plentiful harvest. At the time prices of several basic consumer commodities, including food grains, sugar and cloth, have fallen due to recent official measures to curb inflation.

School in Boston Shut After Fight

BOSTON, Jan. 9 (AP).—Newly integrated Hyde Park High School was closed today after fights broke out in hallway after the start of classes.

Police said that 14 pupils, most of them black, were arrested. The majority of the 14 were charged with disorderly conduct.

A meeting was scheduled later in the day by school officials to review the developments, including possible closure tomorrow to permit a three-day cooling-off period.

There are about 400 whites and 400 blacks at Hyde Park, which has been the scene of racial disturbances since school integration efforts were started last fall in Boston schools.

SEAT Layoffs Stir Clash in Barcelona

BARCELONA, Jan. 9 (Reuters).—Police, reinforced by anti-riot squads, clashed in this city's main plaza today with more than 4,000 demonstrators protesting the SEAT automobile firm's laying off yesterday of 21,000 of the 26,000 employees at its plant here.

The company, Spain's biggest producer of vehicles, said that, in addition to the one-week layoffs, 296 persons had been fired in a crackdown prompted by a wildcat strike over back-wage demands.

No one was reported arrested in today's clash.

Praises Sirica for Decision

Mrs. Dean Hails Release of Nixon Ex-Aides

By Jerry Belcher

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 9.—Maureen Dean appeared self-satisfied yesterday after hearing at her husband's release from prison but her voice and words were charged with emotion. "I'm so excited," she said, "I can't wait to start living again." She said that she hoped that her husband would join her some day.

Mrs. Dean said that both she and her husband were surprised by Judge John Sirica's action yesterday ordering his release, although those of two other former aides, Jeb Stuart Magruder and Herbert Kalmbach, were not.

Her mood and tone were noticeably brighter than last September when Dean was sent to prison after pleading guilty to conspiracy to obstruct justice. Then she called on President Ford to show the same compassion for her husband that he had shown for Richard Nixon when he pardoned the former president.

Mrs. Dean did not mention President Ford yesterday. She did give praise for Judge Sirica. "I think the judge really did the right thing," she said.

And she did mention Mr. Nixon. "I have no bitterness toward him," she said, then added firmly: "I would like for him to speak the truth."

She had a few words about her



Maureen Dean

husband: "He was absolutely thrilled. In view of all the help my husband gave—telling the truth—I think he deserved to be released."

Mrs. Dean, 29, whose face became familiar to millions during the televised Senate Watergate hearings, spoke briefly to reporters outside the front door of the \$110,000 home she and her husband bought in May. She was

at first hesitant about talking to newsmen but later agreed to an interview.

"It is," she said, "a wonderful way to start the new year."

A reporter asked if she was in any way bitter about the Watergate affair. "Not now," she replied. "I'm just happy, really happy."

She said that she was pleased that Magruder and Kalmbach also had been freed. "I think everyone has been sufficiently punished," she said.

© Los Angeles Times

Partly for Magruder

BETHESDA, Md., Jan. 9 (UPI).—Accompanied by his wife and children, Magruder came home from prison last night to a house and yard festooned with a welcome-back sign and decorations by friends and neighbors.

His wife, Gall, and their four children had driven to Fort Holabird, near Baltimore, to pick up Magruder after his surprise release from prison.

A brightly lit Christmas tree still decorated the big picture window in the Magruder home in this Washington suburb.

Magruder, wearing a sport coat and a red shirt open at the neck, told reporters, "I'm glad to be back with my family."

"I was very surprised, obviously," Magruder said. "I was very pleased with Judge Sirica's order."

A reporter asked whether Magruder expected other Watergate defendants to receive similar treatment.

"I have no comment on any subject other than our freedom today. I'm just pleased to be free."

Two Still Jailed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The decision by Judge Sirica that only two men convicted of Watergate crimes still in jail. They are:

• Charles Colson, former special counsel to Mr. Nixon, who pleaded guilty to a charge of obstructing justice in connection with the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist. He is serving a sentence of one to three years at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala.

• Edward Morgan, a former White House deputy counsel, who was convicted of conspiracy in connection with the illegal backdating of Mr. Nixon's tax records. On Monday, he began serving a four-month sentence at a federal detention facility in Lompoc, Calif.

Nixon Spends Quiet Day on 62d Birthday

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 9 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon quietly observed his 62d birthday today at his secluded oceanfront estate.

His four-member staff and Rabbi Baruch Korff, trustee of the President Nixon Justice Fund, chipped in to buy flowers for the birthday. But there was no special celebration of Mr. Nixon's first birthday since leaving the White House in August. The day was being spent quietly with his wife, the rabbi said.

The White House said that President Ford called Mr. Nixon just before noon. "He spoke for a few minutes with the former president... and wished him a happy birthday," the announcement said without elaboration.

Rabbi Korff, who is among Mr. Nixon's staunchest supporters and has met frequently with him during the last two days, said that the former president was pleased to learn that Federal Judge John Sirica had freed from prison yesterday John Dean 3d, Herbert Kalmbach and Jeb Stuart Magruder.

"The president said, 'That is very good to ease the burden of these men,'" the rabbi said.

Asked if Mr. Nixon felt any guilt due to association with his top aides, Rabbi Korff said, "President Nixon said, 'I made errors in judgment. I was too yielding. Perhaps at times too compassionate.'"

Rabbi Korff added that, "if you look at his presidency as a whole, he's in a league with the great."

Judge Defends Light Term For Agnew as in U.S. Interest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The judge who spared former U.S. Vice-President Spiro Agnew a prison sentence said yesterday that he would do the same thing again in the same circumstances.

"I have been wrong before and, if I live long enough, I will be wrong again," U.S. District Judge Walter Hoffman said. "But it was a decision made from the heart in the best interests of this nation."

Pressed to elaborate, Judge Hoffman said, "The interests of the nation when you've got a situation like that is to have one man out and another man in."

The Norfolk, Va., federal judge fined Agnew \$10,000 and sentenced him to three years' probation Oct. 10, 1973, after Agnew resigned from office and pleaded no-contest to a felony charge of federal income tax evasion.

Federal Judicial Center.

Judge Hoffman talked with newsmen at a luncheon in connection with his new duties at the Federal Judicial Center, of which he recently became direc-



FIRST WOMAN—Ella Grasso sworn in as Connecticut's first woman governor by State Chief Justice Charles House. In middle is Lt. Gov. Robert Kilian.

With Only a Few Exceptions

Simplicity Rules at Inaugurations in U.S.

By Paul Delaney

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands, Jan. 9 (UPI).—In a carnival atmosphere, Virgin Islanders danced in the streets in homemade costumes, heard speeches and watched parades this week following the swearing-in Monday of the island's second elected governor, Cyril King.

Mr. King, a Democrat, succeeded Melvin Evans, a Republican.

The inaugural celebration on each of the three islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, continued through yesterday. The Virgin Islands are a territory of the United States.

The inauguration cost the taxpayers \$65,000, and contrasted sharply with other governorship inaugurations in the United States during the last week.

Citing the recession, many governors scaled down traditional festivities, particularly those paid for out of the public treasury. Others limited their celebration with private money.

Some governors dropped inaugural festivities. Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California was one who did so.

"An inaugural ball wasn't in keeping with his way of thinking and his style, especially in this kind of economy," David Jensen, Gov. Brown's press secretary, said.

The cost of inaugural activities borne by the public this year ranged from nothing in some states to \$15,000 in Iowa.

Most states held at least one inaugural ball and in some cases several of them. Tickets ranged from \$2 in Colorado to \$1,000 a couple for a ball at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

In some states, proceeds from inaugural festivities were in part used to pay off campaign expenses incurred by the governor. Arkansas, Texas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Tennessee and New York were among such states.

Several states considered the election of their governors somewhat special that necessitated celebrating. Arizona elected its first Mexican-American governor, Raul Castro, while Hawaiians voted in the first Japanese-American, George Ariyoshi. South Carolina Republicans were so jubilant over their first governor in 100 years, James Edwards, that they billed the ball as the "black-tie event of the year" and invited former President Richard Nixon.

Several governors said they had changed the tone of their inaugural celebrations from exclusive, extravagant affairs in "people's events for the average citizen. The \$2 ball in Colorado included Mexican, soul and Gospel music.

Gov. Wendell Anderson of Minnesota held a "people's reception" in the state capitol rotunda, where he greeted citizens and served coffee and doughnuts.

In Connecticut, the Governor's Footguard, a quasi-military organization, sponsored the annual inaugural ball, a \$30-a-person affair to which the guests took their own liquor, said Nancy Waters, press aide to Gov. Ella Grasso.

The inaugural for Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis was a \$25-a-couple event with the Boston Pops Orchestra, a longtime group and Afro-American music.

Gov. Thomas Salmon of Vermont canceled his inaugural ball and asked persons attending his swearing-in to bring a can of food as admission "to symbolize the time ahead for all of us."

The canned goods will be distributed to the poor.

Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida and George Wallace of Alabama, who were re-elected last year, planned no inaugural balls this year. Gov. Askew served coffee and sandwiches in a park across from the Governor's Mansion, and Gov. Wallace held open house and served coffee in his office.

Gov. Robert Straub of Oregon served the state's apple cider and prune juice in his office instead of holding a traditional ball.

Senate Studying

Close N.H. Race

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—A Senate Rules subcommittee was to hold a public hearing today before deciding whether to assume jurisdiction in the newly contested New Hampshire Senate race.

At a 90-minute closed-door meeting Tuesday, the committee agreed to examine 10 cartoons of disputed ballots from the election until after hearing testimony from New Hampshire officials.

Republican Louis Wyman, who has been certified as the two-vote winner of the race by New Hampshire officials, will ask to be seated as the state's senator next week when the 94th Congress convenes.

His opponent, Democrat John Durkin, petitioned the Senate to take jurisdiction in the case and review 400 disputed ballots that he said would give him the election.

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'Tough' New Ford Program, To Jolt Economy, Is Indicated

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—President Ford will announce within the next two weeks a new economic program considerably different from the conservative, hands-off policies he offered to the nation three months ago, the White House indicated yesterday.

Following a meeting between the President and the Cabinet, Ronald Nessen, the White House press secretary, said that the President's new program would be detailed in the President's State of the Union message.

Mr. Nessen quoted the President as telling the Cabinet: "Ours is a good program. It is tough. It is fully defensible. It will give us the restoration of confidence that is essential for recovery."

Replying to a question at the regular White House news briefing, Mr. Nessen said that the new program would be substantially different from the measures Mr. Ford instituted in October following the domestic "summit conference" on the economy.

At that time, calling inflation the nation's No. 1 problem, the President proposed to curb it with stringent efforts to hold down federal spending. While he conceded that unemployment was also a problem, he did not propose any broad measures to halt the decline in the nation's economic activity.

Last month, Mr. Ford said that he did not intend to make any "180-degree turn" in economic policy by adopting stimulative measures.

Reminded of that statement, Mr. Nessen said at yesterday's briefing: "Well, it could be 179 degrees."

Judging by what administration officials have been saying privately, the President's new policies are likely to contrast sharply with his current approach to dealing with the nation's economic ills.

They have reported that Mr. Ford will abandon efforts to hold down the federal budget deficit and will seek to stimulate the economy through a tax cut.

It has been reported also that the President has given up hopes that Americans will conserve fuel voluntarily. Instead, officials have said, he will propose a duty on imported crude oil and a parallel tax on domestic crude production, along with other measures to reduce consumption.

In recent weeks, administration spokesmen have been saying that the economic downturn arrived more quickly and is steeper than anticipated.

Briefing the Cabinet yesterday, Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said that the economy was "bad," Mr. Nessen reported. Mr. Greenspan told

the cabinet officers that prospects for an early turn for the better in the economy were clearly not here yet.

Mr. Greenspan did predict that the economy would "bottom out"—that is, reach the end of its decline—sometime in the spring or summer. But he added that the economy would remain "flat for a while."

Asked whether the President may announce his program in advance of the State of the Union message—and before Democrats in Congress offer their own proposals—Mr. Nessen replied only that the new policies would be on the desks of Congress within a week of their return.

He said that no date had been set for the State of the Union message. Last month, several administration officials indicated that it might be delivered Jan. 20. Mr. Nessen did not rule out the possibility that it might be earlier.

White N.Y. Man Wins Bias Case At Harlem School

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The New York State Division of Human Rights has overturned the appointment of a Puerto Rican woman as principal of an East Harlem public school and ordered her replaced by a non-Puerto Rican man who had contended that he was better qualified for the job.

Commissioner Jack Sable, in a decision that may prompt many similar complaints before his division, ruled that Samuel Peyer, a white New Yorker, had been "discriminated against because of his national origin."

Elsa Lurie, a native of Puerto Rico, was chosen over him as acting principal of Public School 171 by the predominantly Puerto Rican community school board of District 4.

The order, which refers to Mr. Peyer as "American born," does not explain the implied distinction between him and Mrs. Lurie's "Hispanic national origin." Under the law, native Puerto Ricans are viewed as being as American-born as natives of the mainland.

The ruling was dated Dec. 30. Roberto Rodriguez, chairman of the community school board in the district, which is 98-percent black and Puerto Rican, called the ruling "ridiculous."

Sultan of Oman in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The Sultan of Oman arrived here today for a three-day private visit and meeting with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Public Broadcasting or Copying Of Cover-Up Tapes Still Barred

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—A federal judge said yesterday that the White House tapes played at the Watergate cover-up trial cannot yet be publicly broadcast or copied.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell ruled that those seeking to broadcast or copy the tapes had failed to offer a plan that would prevent commercialization or undignified use.

The tapes were requested by the three television networks, the Public Broadcasting System and a record company.

Judge Gesell denied their requests "without prejudice," meaning that the requests can be made again, but before U.S. District Judge John Sirica, to whom Judge Gesell transferred the matter.

"The burden is upon the applicants to come forward with a satisfactory plan to be administered without profit by some responsible agency or person," Judge Gesell said. "It is a prerequisite to any plan that commercialization of the tapes or any undignified use of the material be minimized."

Former President Richard Nixon is a participant in conversations recorded on all of the 28 tapes, which played a key role in the recently concluded cover-up trial.

Official at Justice Dept. Tells Of Asking CIA to Probe 9,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UPI).—The names of about 9,000 Americans were submitted by the Justice Department to the Central Intelligence Agency for an investigation of the possibility of foreign involvement in disorders and demonstrations in the United States in 1970, according to a Justice Department official.

The CIA's foreign-intelligence capabilities were also used to investigate possible riot conspiracies and other potential crimes connected with civil disturbances at the start of former President Richard Nixon's administration, the official said yesterday.

Submission of the 9,000-name list to the CIA was confirmed yesterday by James Devine, who was whisked to the CIA as head of the once-secret, Interagency Domestic Intelligence Unit at the Justice Department.

Charges in Press

Recent press accounts of CIA domestic activity have spoken of a "massive, illegal, domestic intelligence operation" by the agency, an activity said to involve the maintenance of files on about 10,000 American citizens.

Mr. Devine said he developed the computerized tape list of about 9,000 Americans from Justice Department files and on two occasions discussed it with Richard Ober, then a CIA specialist on subversive and terrorist organizations.

Virtually all other interagency contacts on the list of names were conducted by Mr. Devine with officials of the FBI's Internal Security Division.

Under an operational code and

GOP Congressman Elected in Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 9 (UPI).—Henson Moore has defeated his Democratic opponent in a court-ordered runoff election to become the first Republican to represent Louisiana's 6th Congressional District since Reconstruction.

Mr. Moore scored an apparent 44-vote victory two months ago but it was found that a malfunctioning voting machine cost Democrat Jeff Lacaze an undetermined number of votes.

Final, unofficial returns from Tuesday's balloting showed Mr. Moore with 74,804 votes to 63,361 for Mr. Lacaze. In the first election Nov. 5, Mr. Moore had 60,969 and Mr. Lacaze 60,825.

Wallace Picks Black For Alabama Cabinet

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 9 (UPI).—Gov. George Wallace today announced the appointment of the first black cabinet member in Alabama since the Reconstruction.

Gov. Wallace said Jesse Lewis, 48, publisher of a Birmingham weekly newspaper, will take office Jan. 21 as the governor's coordinator for highway and traffic safety. The job pays about \$22,000 a year.

The 'Homa's' new babies are Jumbos.

3 of the latest 747SP Jumbo Jets join the Iran Air fleet in 1976.

The 'Homa', symbol of Iran Air, can be found on the tailplanes of the whole Iran Air Boeing fleet, including our three new Boeing 747SPs. Faster, smoother and real high-fliers, they join the regular 'Homa' fleet in 1976, to service our transcontinental and domestic routes. Catch the 'Homa' and good fortune flies with you.

For further details about our current flights servicing 25 important destinations and a flourishing domestic network contact your travel agent.

IRAN AIR

Indochina Again

One of the first uncomfortable decisions likely to be thrust before the new 94th Congress will be the extent of U.S. responsibility for shoring up the hard-pressed military forces of allied governments in Indochina. President Thieu's regime in South Vietnam has suffered a psychological reversal in the loss of a remote provincial capital to the North Vietnamese, and continuing combat in Cambodia is leading Pentagon experts to fear that government forces there will run out of American-supplied ammunition by April without a new interim military aid appropriation.

In a year of staggering economic choices and severely competing demands on the taxpayers' dollars, no one can imagine that the administration will have an easy time convincing Congress that seemingly open-ended commitments to shaky Southeast

Asian governments deserve high priority. Direct combat involvement by U.S. units is, of course, formally ruled out by repeated congressional votes, but a far better case than has been made so far will have to be presented even to justify higher levels of military spending in Indochina.

Most helpful to the administration's expected request for additional aid funds would be an effort by Secretary of State Kissinger to take the Congress into his confidence about the long-term prospects—if any—for political settlements in Indochina, settlements which were supposed to have taken hold years ago. Like it or not, the administration needs cooperation from a restive Congress; detailed explanations would have a better chance than standard appeals to past priorities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Gold Flop

The great gold rush of 1975 has turned out to be, so far, a classic non-event. After all the preparations, all the advertising, and all the concern of U.S. government officials about what would happen when it became legal again for Americans to own gold, almost nothing happened. The lines to buy gold did not develop, the television crews had difficulty finding purchasers to take pictures of, the price did not go up, and the Treasury could not sell as much of the stuff as it wanted to.

It is, of course, better this way. A real gold rush could have caused substantial problems. As it is, the lack of public interest in acquiring gold demonstrates a degree of sophistication unanticipated by the speculators and unintelligible to the gold bugs. Above all, it should dissipate the fears of

those, both in and out of the government, who had serious doubts about the wisdom of the administration's decision to try to put the finishing touches on a 40-year-old program to demonetize gold. Indeed, the events of the last 10 days ought to strengthen the government's hand in international negotiations over the future status of gold.

Gold, after all, is a metal like silver, tin, copper and lead. It ought to be treated like one in the international and national monetary scenes and allowed to find its price level on the basis of supply and demand. The flop of this year's gold rush is a strong indication that this concept of the proper role for gold is well on its way to general public acceptance, at least in the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

River of Money

The Federal Campaign Reform Law that went into effect last week opens a new era in the nation's politics. For the first time, the public will take the chief responsibility out of private hands for financing presidential elections, primaries and national party conventions.

That is as it should be because electing the highest public official is pre-eminently the public's business. A candidate for the presidency should not have to satisfy the private criteria of special economic interests or of wealthy individuals before he can present his case to the nation. The law does retain a role for comparatively modest contributors, who provide the initial financing that triggers the public mechanism. This excellent provision should serve to screen out most crank candidates, without raising too high an obstacle for any individual of genuine appeal.

Each day's news brings fresh confirmation of the importance of a thorough reform of political finance, a reform in which this new law is a useful beginning. Thus, Ashland Oil, Inc., responding to a second round of charges by the Watergate special prosecutor, acknowledged that it illegally gave an additional \$170,000 in corporate funds to prominent politicians between 1970 and 1972. The company had earlier admitted giving \$100,000 to the 1972 Nixon campaign.

Democrats, who have naturally taken partisan satisfaction from the Watergate scandals, are shown in a bad light themselves in the latest disclosures. Robert Strauss took \$50,000 in cash from Ashland

for the Democratic National Committee. The company funneled another \$100,000 to the unsuccessful presidential bid of Rep. Wilbur Mills. Although all the Democrats involved profess to have no knowledge that these were corporate funds forbidden by law, their explanations are none too convincing.

In a similar case, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. has acknowledged illegal corporate contributions to political campaigns. The firm for many years maintained a secret fund from which political donations were made. Those donations were entered on the books as "insurance premiums" for insurance that did not exist and "fees for foreign legal services" that had never been rendered. There is good reason to believe that Minnesota Mining and Ashland Oil are not the only major corporations that maintained secret funds in violation of the law.

If the nation's politics are to be lifted out of this demi-monde, these subterranean rivers of cash have to be dried up and political finance brought wholly above ground. It is imperative that the new law not only succeed in the next presidential campaign but also that the principle of matching small private contributions with public funds be extended to House and Senate races.

In this connection, the nominees to the Federal Election Commission established by the new law must be men of recognized attainments and integrity. The quality of the original commissioners will go far in determining the success of the law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Evolution in Cuba?

Fidel Castro's tentative approaches to the Latin American hinterland have Moscow's blessing and are rated as both politically opportune and economically unavoidable. Cuba sees the most promising points of contact as the left-oriented Latin American countries, such as Peru and Panama.

Foreign policy in Havana appears to be aiming at a nationalistic front in Latin America, oriented on petroleum and other raw materials, and many observers see signs that this front is already coming into existence along a line from Cuba through Caracas and Bogota to Lima, forming a counterweight to the rightist governments in Latin America. But there is considerable doubt whether closer ties between Havana and the Latin American continent will bring liberalizing influences into action in Castro's kingdom, as some optimists seem to hope.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The U.S. and Gold

So far, the response of American investors to their new freedom to buy and sell gold has been distinctly cautious. At this week's auction, less than half the two million ounces of gold offered by the U.S. Treasury was bid for, and most of the serious bids came from Europeans. Trading in gold futures in the various U.S. exchanges has got off to a slow start. Some investors have evidently taken to heart the warnings issued over the past few weeks by a number of banks and brokerage houses, drawing attention to the disadvantages of gold as an investment and to the volatility of the price.

Nevertheless, it would be quite wrong to infer from the U.S. experience of the past few days that speculative interest in gold is certain to subside. The underlying factors which have pushed the price up to its present level have not disappeared. Although the gold price in London has fallen back in erratic trading over the past few days, there is no sign that the market is about to collapse.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

'Seventy-Five Years Ago

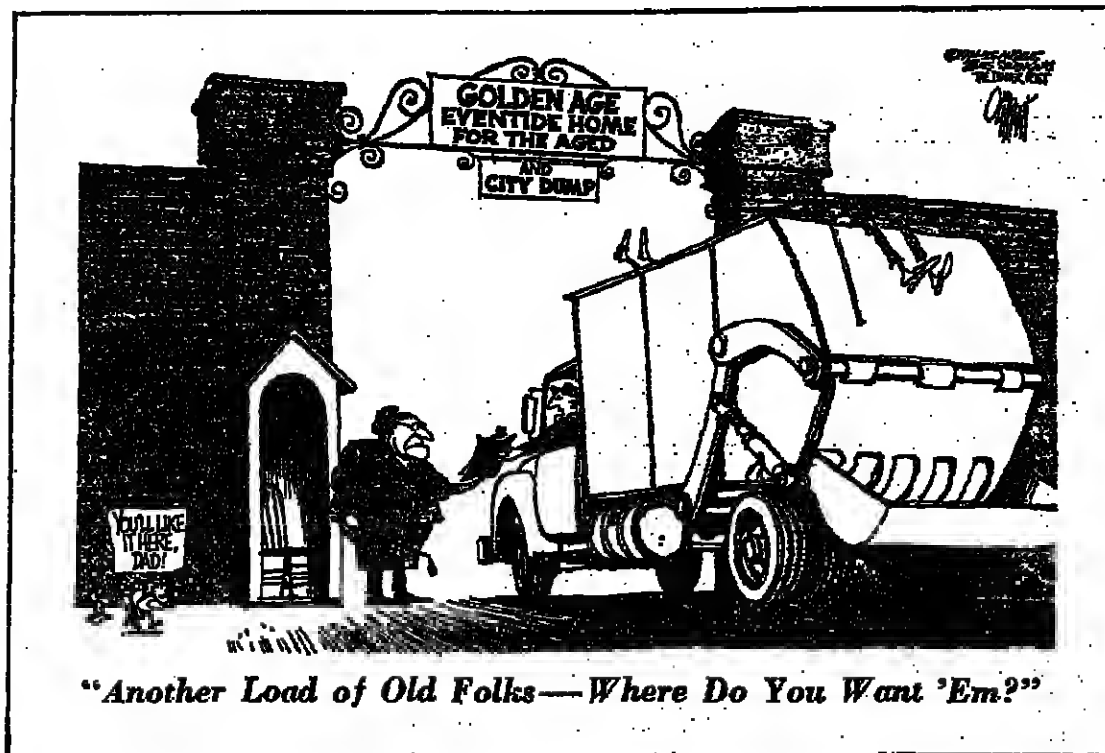
January 10, 1899

PARIS—The following letter first appeared in the columns of the Herald on Dec. 24, 1899, and because there has been such a tremendous response to the question, our columns will continue to be open to our readers. "Dear Sir: I am anxious to find out the way to figure the temperature from centigrade to Fahrenheit and vice versa. In other words, I want to know whenever I see the temperature designated on a centigrade thermometer, how to find out what it would be on Fahrenheit's thermometer. OLD PHILADELPHIA LADY."

Fifty Years Ago

January 10, 1925

PARIS—Numerous snakes, all of them dangerous, were a feature of one of the variety attractions in the current program of the Cirque de Paris; but at Thursday's matinee they failed to appear. On arriving at the circus, the snake charmer was dismayed to find that 100 of the reptiles kept in a trough had disappeared and no trace of them could be found. The loss was immediately reported to the police and further investigation has since shown that the snakes were not lost or misplaced but stolen, and the theft had to be a deliberate one.



The Future of Religion

By Franz Cardinal König

NEW YORK—There are times in which the present is taken as a matter of course, times in which the present seems a safe and secure shelter from which no one feels prompted to question the future. This is not merely the case during times of outward security, when life runs calmly and smoothly. Even during periods of extreme oppression, great misery and dreadful atrocities people accepted their fate as something inescapable, as a trial or punishment imposed by God.

The future seemed as undivinely dependent on God's decree as was the present. People living in such times would consider it absurd to do much worrying about future possibilities. One might go so far as to say that at times of great material, political and personal insecurity people were far too busy trying to survive and mastering the present to do much speculating on the future.

Today things seem to be different. The future is everywhere under discussion. We have even seen the advent of a new science, futurology, specifically occupying itself with problems of what is to come. The reasons for this development may be varied. In Western Europe and the United States it may well derive from a sense of uneasiness, from a feeling of malaise spreading in a society of plenty, perhaps also from our bad conscience in the midst of all this prosperity.

Responsibility

According to Goethe, nothing is so difficult to bear as is an uninterrupted sequence of fine and lovely days. A further element in this process is certainly our feeling of responsibility—our responsibility not only for the present, but also for the future. For this future is, at least to some extent, determined by our present actions and planning. Science has given us the means of using certain components of the present for deducing tendencies of future development. We are all familiar with the techniques of extrapolation and projection as applied during political elections. Whereas formerly one used to have to wait many hours and even days before receiving the results of an election, mathematicians are today able, very shortly after the closing of the polling stations, by projecting the relative figures of a few selected voting precincts, not only to indicate the general election trend, but even the probable end results in terms of parliamentary seats.

What is feasible in elections should also prove feasible elsewhere. The future is not everywhere or in every case a book with seven seals; it can, according to certain, be foreseen. It is calculable, it may be planned and thus also implemented.

But anxiety about the future is simultaneously on the increase and preoccupies ever more people. The faith in material progress, as hitherto unreservedly propagated by science and technology, has grown problematical, so that at present many have come to look upon the future with deepening concern. It is not only the faith in progress which is at stake, but the very future of mankind which seems threatened.

Trends

In a somewhat different manner, the intellectual development and future behavior of man are subjects of interest also to the sociologists, the philosophers and the historians. The various branches of the so-called humanities have one thing in common: They all base their studies on *rebus sic stantibus* and on recognizable trends. That is, they begin with things as they are and assume that present tendencies permit conclusions as to the future behavior of people.

Now while the starting point *rebus sic stantibus*, or presently recognizable trends, form the only realistic basis of such study, they at the same time constitute its weakest link. For the most minute change in the intellectual or material climate—scientifically hardly perceptible, and neither predictable nor explainable—can suffice to overthrow all calculation of the future. We have only recently had a small demonstration of this. The very first effects of the oil crisis showed all the various predictions about a new petrochemical age to have been illusory.

This simply means that all human endeavor is beset by risk. Freedom risks its own abuse, thinking risks error, speech risks misunderstanding, faith risks failure, hope risks despair. The risk of life is death. And man is not only by virtue of his assumption of the risks of the future. In thus considering man's future, the course our history will follow, one is bound to give some thought also to the future of religion.

There is first of all the view which holds that religion is a necessary attribute of man, as much a part of him as are his abilities to walk upright, to speak, to think; our capacity for some form of religious feeling, our faculty of faith, directly reflects humanity as such, man being man only by virtue of his religiously and belief.

Others, however, maintain—with less reference to history—that religion is nothing but an eternal symptom of a certain phase of human development, of the so-called pre-scientific phase, and that it is simply an attempt to explain those spheres which science has not yet penetrated or explored.

The view of religion as a decisive quality of human existence finds sufficient support in history. All the great cultures of the past bore a religious imprint. Prehistoric studies show that the very first human assuming and acting on their human identity were of a religious cast, adhering to simple but distinct religious concepts. Certainly, history has also known periods of religious decline, but these were periods also of cultural decline, or they were periods of transition.

For some years there has been talk of secularization as a working hypothesis to support the view according to which religious belief is only an epiphenomenon of a transient phase of human development, bound slowly to pine away. Society, it is held, is today no longer or, at least, not as much determined by religion as used to be the case in past centuries. Those who hold this view find supporting evidence in a decrease of various religious practices.

Statistics

With statistics one may, however, prove anything and everything—including the contrary. And sociology, it seems, is a perfect solvent. The inroads made by sociology into the sphere of theology have produced but a new variety of the old belief in miracles: the naive belief in the infallibility of questionnaires, of representative surveys and of analyses of cross-sections of public opinion. This encroachment of a sociology not inhibited by any awareness of its limitations has thus had deplorable effects.

It is surely wrong to assume that all people had at all times and with equal intensity believed all those tenets which were properly considered to form part of the faith. Religious belief was at all times pervaded also by half and quarter beliefs, by convictions and doubts, by wishful thinking, superstitions and disbelief. The most honest statement someone can make about his belief is the one found in the Gospels: "Lord, I wish to believe. Help my unbelief."

The ability to believe, the will to believe, is such a fundamental need—and the study of contemporary man bears this out—that it will find expression in one form or another. Those unable to find their way to traditional religious faith will seek an outlet in occultism, clairvoyance, parapsychology or astrology, right down to the various forms of primitive superstition.

It is all familiar with the concept of Christianity—without religion. The representatives of this peculiar school wanted to try to assure the survival of the substance of Christianity in a period of general religious decay. Now, Christianity is surely not a religion like any other. The unique thing about it is its message of a direct intervention of God in the world and in the history of mankind, of Christ as the Son of God entering human history and continuing to affect it by the operation of the Holy Spirit.

This fundamentally distinguishes Christianity from all other religions. And yet Christianity simultaneously remains a religion with a cult, miracles, apparitions, commandments, standards, sin, guilt and atonement. Viewing Christianity as merely a guide to social revolution is just as wrong as considering it as the means of only a very personal salvation, in the belief that it is possible to practice Christianity as a sort of private concern. Christianity is thus surely more than just any religion, but it is also a religion.

Do we see a future for religion? I wish to express that this question is less a matter for scientific argumentation than of faith, faith not only in God, but also in man. As long as we believe in man as a being capable of self-analysis, a being unable ever to stop wondering about his origins, his destination and the purposes of his life, so long must we also believe that he will try by all means to find an answer to these questions. If the church is unable to provide an answer, he will search elsewhere.

The concept of God being dead derives from Nietzsche. It is a notion filled with sorrow, hopelessness and despair. Lately there has no longer been much mention of this "God-is-dead" theology. It constituted a desperate attempt to save faith without religion, without God, without a church. But we need to save neither God nor faith. Perhaps our ears, lips and eyes are sealed, and God knows what this purpose. But God also knows that He can touch our ears, so that we might again hear Him; that He can unlock our lips, so that we might again profess Him; and our eyes, so that we might again be able to see Him: see Him in our brothers, who are His brothers; so that we might again be strengthened in our faith, our hope, our charity. This remains valid for the present as well as for the future prospects of religion and especially Christianity.

Franz Cardinal König is Roman Catholic Archbishop of Vienna. These are excerpts, prepared by The New York Times, from a speech at the University of Chicago.

CIA Probe: Rockefeller's Role

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Dirty stories are now making the rounds about how Nelson Rockefeller happened to become chairman of the President's Commission on the Central Intelligence Agency. They are almost entirely false. But they say a good deal about the difficulties Mr. Rockefeller will encounter in making the job of vice-president operational. The genesis of all the rumors lies in the curious timing of Mr. Rockefeller's appointment to the CIA commission. He himself was only told of the appointment on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 4.

Earlier that day he had indicated that he expected to concentrate entirely on domestic business. Reporters had been informally told by Press Secretary Ronald Nease that the CIA commission would not contain any administration officials.

But at the last moment, Henry Friendly, a distinguished federal judge from New York, told the White House he could not serve on the commission because of conflicting judicial responsibilities. Erwin Griswold, a former Harvard Law School dean who was slated to have been chairman, felt it might be inappropriate for him to serve so prominently because he was still being questioned by Watergate investigators on his role in the settlement of the NYT anti-trust suit.

In that almost desperate situation, with the stars of the commission pulling back, Mr. Rockefeller was added at the last moment as chairman. But in

the absence of that knowledge, two conspiratorial theories about the last-minute shuffle gained currency.

One theory has to do with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The theory is that Mr. Kissinger is someone who, with the proprieties which the CIA may have committed, The Machiavellians argue that Mr. Kissinger prevailed upon Mr. Ford to appoint his close friend and protector, Vice-President Rockefeller, to head the CIA commission. Their theory is that Mr. Kissinger insisted on having Mr. Rockefeller as head of the commission as a matter of self-protection.

But in fact it was not Mr. Kissinger who suggested Mr. Rockefeller for the CIA commission. The suggestion came from a member of the White House staff, and the secretary of state acquiesced. Moreover, hard as it may be for Nixon-haters to believe, it seems to have been the administration of Lyndon Johnson which initiated the CIA improprieties now in question.

The Perfect One

The other theory is that Mr. Ford's White House staff is worried about Nelson Rockefeller. Donald Rumsfeld, the chief of staff, is in particular said to believe that Rockefeller harbors presidential ambitions, and it is asserted that they want to fence him out of domestic responsibilities.

Against that background the theory is that the commission chairmanship was the perfect out. It is supposed that Mr. Rockefeller is now tied down with a thankless and difficult job which keeps him out of domestic affairs for the next three months. In the course of leading the inquiry on an exceedingly touchy subject he is supposedly certain to make political enemies. It may even

be, the theory concludes, that will lock horns with Ronald Reagan, another Republican presidential aspirant said to have been feared by the Ford staff who also been parked on the CIA panel.

The trouble with that theory of course, is that it isn't either. Mr. Rockefeller, while voting some time to the CIA, is still keeping his base in on the domestic side. He is apparently being charged with the task of finding a new man head the Domestic Council, continues to enjoy good personal relations with President Ford, speaks of him as a "partner."

Pressing Need

But even though these suspicions are demonstrably overblown, even though they are far too Machiavellian and conspiratorial to fit the style President Ford, they say so thing.

At the very least it is clear that the Vice-President is a bit of utility baseball infielder, does not have a regular operational role in government. In pinch, when there is a sudden pressing need, to fill a vacuum his name automatically surfaces. So vice-presidents are certainly being pushed into jobs, as Rockefeller has been on this occasion, which lead nowhere.

Moreover, the experience practically everybody in Washington is that, no matter what rhetoric, vice-presidents do not enter importantly into the work of an administration. That is, unfounded supposition. What breeds well-poisoning, wherever a vice-president does or is allowed to do anything. It is only by holding fast together against the prevailing winds of gossip and suspicion that Vice President Rockefeller and President Ford can work in harmony.

Watergate Lives!

U.S. Law and Politics

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The jury's verdict in the Watergate cover-up case has ended one noxious attempt to bend the law to the service of politics. But the mentality that allowed the attempt to flourish for so long has not gone from the government.

A little-noticed event last month signified the persistence of political expediency in law enforcement. The Justice Department gave its highest honor, the Attorney General's Award for Exceptional Service, to the retiring head of its criminal division, Henry Petersen. The press release said Petersen was being honored for "long and distinguished service exemplifying the highest standards of the legal profession." It praised his "sound judgment."

Henry Petersen. Remember him? He was the man who steered the original Watergate investigation away from any evidence that might prove politically embarrassing. He arranged to spare Maurice Stans and White House officials the embarrassment of appearing before the grand jury; instead they were questioned in private or allowed to submit written statements. He sent a reassuring message to John Mitchell when that "man of high integrity," as Petersen saw him, was subpoenaed.

Special Treatment
When Sen. Sam Ervin asked why men of power had been given special treatment, Petersen said "Not everybody can be treated equally" in law enforcement.

"Not because of the man, Senator," he said, "but because of the office, and there are many, many men of conscience who are made because of the office."

Petersen decided to ignore evidence that President Nixon's personal lawyer, Herbert Kalmbach, had supplied cash for Donald Segretti's dirty political tricks. He told the investigators: "Keep your eye on the mark. We are investigating Watergate; we are not investigating the whole damn realm of politics."

He let John Dean sit in on the interviews with the White House staff, and gave him and President Nixon secret grand jury information. Dean told President Nixon that Henry Petersen was "a soldier" who made sure "the investigation was narrowed down to the very, very fine criminal thing, which was a break for us."

Before the 1972 election Petersen answered critics of the Watergate investigation in a highly political statement calling it the "most exhaustive" in the long history of such probes. He told the Senate Watergate committee: "He resented the appointment of a special prosecutor. 'Damn it,' he said, 'that case was snatched out

from under us when we had 80 per cent complete." Yes, indeed, he saw to the exclusion of the hearings. But never showed any interest in higher-ups, the sources of most of the power who tried to obstruct justice. If Henry Petersen had his way, Richard Nixon would still be president.

The Petersen record on Watergate is detailed in December Washington Monthly, in an article by Arthur Levine with aptly ironic title, "The Man Who Nailed Gordon Liddy." The son for sketching this and history here is that those charged of the Justice Dept. must have evidently learned nothing from it. They think worship of power at the expense of law exemplifies "the high standards of the legal profession."

It should be said that three most of his 37 years as a government lawyer Petersen was widely admired as straight, tough. That reputation made the sadder that when he came a crucial test of character: Judgment—a test of law and politics, he failed. The honoring of Henry Petersen is a depressing symbol, of course it is not the only of decay in what was for so long a great and respected department of government. The professional and the ethics of the Justice Department are both such low regard today that has difficulty attracting the law graduates to what were a prized job.

Damages Was Done

The damage was done in years of John Mitchell, Richard Kissinger, when department became a "real advocate of secrecy and power. It lost sight of democratic values and it has not regained it. vision. High current officials encouraged President Ford's ill-fated veto of amendments to the Freedom of Information Act. They produced an opinion the Nixon papers and tapes, it scandalously slighted the need access to those materials. At time of mounting serious criticism they are subsidizing a program to encourage local prosecution of "obscenity."

Watergate was not just burglary or a cover-up. It is an attitude. The attitude of law is made to serve power. The Justice Department was respected when people had confidence that it put law—the citizen's assurance of liberty and security—above all political expediency. It is a sad story general now: have the fundamental task of dedicating the Justice Department, and thus the government to law.

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Virus Linked To Cancer Is Found in U.S.

It Is First To Be Tied To Ailment in Man

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Scientists at the National Cancer Institute have discovered a virus closely associated with a case of human leukemia, a type of cancer that involves the blood.

The discovery of such a virus is a matter of intense interest to medical scientists. The search for human cancer viruses has been among the most intensely pursued areas of cancer research for more than a decade.

The newly found virus appears to be distinct from, but related to, the group of viruses known to cause cancer in one species of monkey and in a gibbon ape—a primate species closely related to man.

The relationship to the gibbon virus is considered particularly interesting because the same type of cancer is involved—a type called acute myelogenous leukemia. It affects adults primarily and is extremely difficult to treat.

New Approaches

In a background statement on the research, the institute said that the new virus's discovery may help scientists to develop new approaches to the detection, diagnosis and treatment of human leukemias.

Spokesmen for the institute, including the leader of the team of scientists directly involved, emphasized that the new research does not suggest that only human cancers are infectious in the common sense of that term.

On the contrary, according to Dr. Robert Gallo, the research team's leader, "all the available evidence shows that cancer does not pass from person to person like an ordinary infectious disease."

Instead, "the causes of human cancers are thought to be extremely complex and intimately associated with the basic processes of life itself. Nevertheless, viruses are widely believed to be among those complex factors, along with heredity and environmental influences."

Part of the strong interest in human cancer virus theories rests on the fact that well over 100 different viruses have been proved capable of causing some kind of cancer in some animal species under some circumstances.

Many viruses have been proposed as possible causative factors of some cancers in man but no such case has been proved to date.

Several viruses that seemed to be promising "candidates" for the role of human cancer viruses have proved to be contaminants, animal viruses unrelated to disease in man.

In the case of the new virus, Dr. Gallo said, the evidence is strong that it is not a contaminant. Whether or not it is a causative factor in human leukemia is still unknown.

Indonesia Plans To Ask Japan for Oil Spill Damage

JAKARTA, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Indonesian government will demand that Japan pay damages because of oil spilled by the tanker Shonan Maru, Communications Minister Emil Salim announced today.

The Japanese tanker ran aground Monday five miles south of Singapore, spilling nearly a million gallons of oil in Indonesian waters and polluting island shores in the western part of the port of Singapore.

After meeting with President Suharto, Mr. Salim said, "Indonesia is conducting an investigation of the accident and will take measures to insure safety of navigation in the strait."

The minister said that Singapore could join with Indonesia in making a damage claim.

Mr. Salim did not mention the amount of compensation to be sought from Japan. He said, "The accident proved our view that it is necessary for littoral countries to take an active part in promoting navigational safety in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore."

Gold Mine Opens After Riot, Strike

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 9 (AP)—Work resumed at the Vaal Reef gold mining complex today following four days of riots and strikes that left eight Africans dead and 37 injured.

Violence broke out earlier this week among the Basuto miners over a Lesotho government ruling that 60 per cent of their earnings would be banked for them in Lesotho until they returned home when their work contracts expired.

Anglo-American Corp., which administers Vaal Reef, said that so far 6,000 Basuto miners out of the total black labor force of 21,500 have been repatriated to their homes in independent Lesotho.

Whitlam in Belgrade

BELGRADE, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam today opened talks with Yugoslav leaders on improving bilateral relations shortly after arriving from Rome on an 11-day European tour.



Richard Tucker singing an aria from Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" during a 1970 television program.

Richard Tucker, Dead at 61, Lauded as a Singer and a Man

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Colleagues of Richard Tucker, the Metropolitan Opera tenor who died here yesterday, today praised him as one of the great performers in the history of the opera.

Schuyler Chapin, the general manager of the Met, appeared on the stage of the opera house here to announce that Mr. Tucker had died of a heart attack in Kalamazoo, Mich., at the age of 61.

Addressing the Met audience before a performance of "Don Pasquale," Mr. Chapin said: "When the annals of opera history are written, Tucker will rank among the 'golden dozen.' As an artist and as a human being, he was one of the special people."

Mr. Tucker was in Kalamazoo to appear in an evening concert with Met baritone Robert Merrill. He collapsed in his hotel room and died soon afterward.

"He was the greatest tenor in the world," Mr. Merrill said of Mr. Tucker.

Mr. Tucker, who started singing at a choir boy in a synagogue, would have celebrated his 30th anniversary of his debut at the Met Jan. 25. His last performance at the Met was in "Cavalleria Rusticana" Dec. 3.

"Great Artist"

Soprano Leontyne Price said, "I loved and respected Richard as a great artist and as a warm family and religious man. He was one of the most wonderful colleagues I ever worked with. I shall miss him."

In addition to appearing at the Met, Mr. Tucker sang in major opera houses around the world, including Italy's La Scala, London's Covent Garden, Vienna and Buenos Aires.

Born Reuben Tucker, the tenor was one of five children of Jewish immigrant parents in Brooklyn, N.Y.

He began singing in the choir of the Allen Street synagogue on Manhattan's Lower East Side when he was 6 years old. He worked as a runner for a Wall Street brokerage firm and as an awkward boy in New York's Garment District after graduating from high school and studied voice in the evenings.

He opened his own garment dye shop in New York but continued with his singing. By the age of 30, he had established himself as an outstanding cantor in Brooklyn.

In 1934, Mr. Tucker married Sara Ferrelmuth, the sister of tenor Jan Peerce. It was she who turned his thoughts to opera, and in 1939 he sang tenor solos from Rossini's "Stabat Mater" in a concert at Town Hall in New York and performed with the "Chicago Theater of the Air" on radio station WGN.

He later competed in the "Metropolitan Auditions of the Air," winning second place, and in 1944 obtained an audition with Edward Johnson, then general manager of the Met.

It was during this period that he changed his name to Richard Tucker and was hired for an engagement as a leading tenor for the Met.

Debut in 'La Gioconda'

His debut was as Enzo Grimaldo in "La Gioconda."

A New York Times critic wrote that Mr. Tucker "sang with warmth and expressiveness and his acting was natural and easy."

In 1947, Mr. Tucker had a successful engagement in Verona as the first opera tenor invited to Italy following World War II.

Of the 28 major roles he performed for the Met, Mr. Tucker once confided that his favorite was Des Grieux in "Manon Lescaut."

Many opera fans were surprised that it was not until 1970 that he first sang Pagliacci.

"They remembered seeing me years ago in a clown's costume," Mr. Tucker explained. "For publicity reasons, the Met asked me to appear in the clown costume worn by the great Caruso. I agreed to wear the costume but

U.S. Adopting European Air Defense Unit

Hughes Gets Contract To Develop Roland-2

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Army today awarded a \$108.4-million contract to the Hughes Aircraft Co. to develop a new all-weather battlefield air-defense missile system.

The system will be based on a French-German missile called Roland-2.

There has been some objection in Congress to using foreign technology in U.S. weapons.

Army officials said the new system will provide for the first time a forward-area defense against air attack in all kinds of weather. Present systems have limited effectiveness in bad weather.

The system goes under the name of Shorad, which stands for "short-range, all-weather, low-altitude air-defense missile system."

The weapon will be mounted on a tracked vehicle so that it can move with ground troops. It will seek out its targets with the aid of radar.

Three other systems were in competition but lost out to Hughes.

The others were the Chaparral, built by the Philco-Ford Co., the British Rapier and the French Crotale.

The Army said that \$108 million is being obligated immediately under the new contract.

NATO Is Pleased

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—NATO expressed satisfaction at today's decision by the U.S. Army to develop the Franco-German Roland-2 missile as a key weapon in its anti-aircraft defense system.

"We welcome the choice made by the U.S. Army with respect to Roland-2 as tangible proof that weapons standardization in NATO is decidedly a two-way street," the alliance spokesman said.

He added that the decision provided strong evidence that the United States was prepared to buy European weapons and military equipment, just as the European member states remained ready to purchase American-made military hardware.

It put into production, the Roland would be the first large-scale U.S. procurement of a foreign weapon in recent years.

Mr. Klassen, who gave no details about his return to private life, became head of the agency Jan. 1, 1972. He succeeded Winston Blount, who was appointed postmaster general by former President Richard Nixon and who became the first postal service chief after its reorganization as an independent agency in July, 1971.

Mr. Klassen, who also is resigning as a member of the board of governors, is a former president of the American Can Co.

A native of Hillsboro, Kan., he now lives in suburban Bethesda, Md. Mr. Klassen joined the postal service in 1969 as Mr. Blount's deputy before becoming a member of the board of governors in 1970.

Before joining the postal service, Mr. Klassen also worked for American Can Co., where he was vice-president for international operations.

8 Killed on Brazil Bus

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil, Jan. 9 (AP)—Eight persons were killed and 36 injured yesterday in a bus that veered off a highway and turned over on a run between Rio de Janeiro and the northeast port town of Salvador, police reported.

The postal service still has problems but their solutions are evident and the ultimate goals set for the postal service in the reorganization act can, in time, be achieved.

"Ultimate Goals"

The postal service still has problems but their solutions are evident and the ultimate goals set for the postal service in the reorganization act can, in time, be achieved.

John Slater

LONDON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—John Slater, 58, British television actor, died today in the National Heart Hospital. He was best known for his role as Sgt. Stone in the television series "Z Cars."

Leland Smith

PARIS, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Leland Smith, 90, former U.S. consul in Tunis, died recently at his home there.

Mr. Smith was consul in Tunis from 1924 to 1932, then consul in Prague for a year and a half before his retirement. He lived for a while in Nice and then moved permanently to Tunis just before World War II.

John J. Hastings

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—John J. Hastings, 53, Columbia University's assistant vice-president for public information, died yesterday of an apparent heart attack.

Thomas P. McVeigh

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (NYT)—Thomas P. McVeigh, 42, chief financial officer and controller of The New York Times Newspaper Division, died of cancer yesterday.

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CORE OF THE PROBLEM—Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., gets jump on another Great Depression by selling apples in Times Square in New York City.

U.S. Postal Director Resigns; Deputy Named as Successor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Postmaster General Elmer Klassen said yesterday that he was resigning as head of the postal service, effective Feb. 15.

Later, the agency announced that its board of governors had named Deputy Postmaster General Benjamin Bailar to succeed Mr. Klassen in the \$60,000-a-year position. No congressional confirmation is required.

Mr. Bailar, 40, had been named deputy postmaster general on Dec. 3. He joined the agency in April, 1972, and served as senior assistant postmaster general, first as the chief financial officer and then as head of administration.

During his 2-year tenure, Mr. Klassen, 66, was criticized for the agency's alleged continuing inefficiency and for rising postal rates.

In a statement accompanying his resignation, Mr. Klassen said, "My only reservation in stepping aside is that it may appear I am yielding the battle to the critics of the postal service. Nothing could be less justified."

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"Ultimate Goals"

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John Slater

LONDON, Jan. 9 (UPI)—John Slater, 58, British television actor, died today in the National Heart Hospital. He was best known for his role as Sgt. Stone in the television series "Z Cars."

Leland Smith

PARIS, Jan. 9 (UPI)—Leland Smith, 90, former U.S. consul in Tunis, died recently at his home there.

Mr. Smith was consul in Tunis from 1924 to 1932, then consul in Prague for a year and a half before his retirement. He lived for a while in Nice and then moved permanently to Tunis just before World War II.

John J. Hastings

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—John J. Hastings, 53, Columbia University's assistant vice-president for public information, died yesterday of an apparent heart attack.

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Young Alcohol Addicts Put At 100,000 in West Germany

BONN, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—An estimated 100,000 young West Germans are becoming addicted to alcohol, according to social welfare officials. Many are children only 10 to 13 years old.

Bottles circulate in schools and on the streets in towns and rural areas alike, the officials said.

"A generation of alcoholics is growing up which will present the nation with serious problems," an official said.

In a recent incident, two 12-year-old boys were found on a West Berlin playground in a stupor. Doctors at Charlothenburg Children's Clinic fought hard to save their lives. When the boys finally awoke, they joked, "Well doctor, you couldn't survive half a bottle of vodka."

There have been cases of attempted rape by 11-year-olds under the influence of drink, according to Hartmut Engel, a drug expert at Baden-Wuerttemberg's Social Welfare Ministry. He adds that the drinking habit is developing among children as young as 8.

On Regular Basis

Franz Vogt, a senior Bavarian government official who heads a working group devoted to combating the misuse of drugs and alcohol, said, "Over half of the 12-to-14-year-olds have already tasted alcohol and a quarter of them drink on a regular basis."

"There is hardly a school where, during break periods or even during lessons, some form of alcohol is not handed around," reported Stuttgart social worker Anita Lang.

Secondary school teacher Walter Brersch put it even more strongly: "Pupils are frequently drunk during lessons."

In one school police halted the annual open day after fighting broke out. They removed 30 drunk teen-agers. On other occasions, ambulances have taken inebriated pupils to hospitals.

In Hamburg, school psychologist Birgit Weisswange said, "Alcohol abuse is spreading like the plague." Also in Hamburg, sociologist Michael Jasinsky said that 12 per cent of 14-year-olds are drunk at least once a month and 1 per cent five or more times a month.

Ingrid Gruber of the Stuttgart Criminal Office blamed parents, who, she said, in many cases "out of fear that their children may take to drugs, both support and encourage the enjoyment of alcohol."

Police who recently removed a 13-year-old girl from a Hamburg bar and took her home said afterward, "It was impossible to speak to her parents, because they were also drunk."

Prof. Ernst Luerssen, a Berlin neurologist, sees the main reasons for teen-age alcoholism as discontent, inner tensions, depression and general feelings of emptiness.

The West German public's per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages was 588 glasses of beer, 34 bottles of wine and 11 bottles of brandy in 1973, statistics indicate. These figures are the highest since records were first kept in 1888.

Belgians to Hold Protest on Outlay For New Planes

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9 (AP)—Opponents of the planned purchase of new fighter planes for the Belgian Air Force will stage a protest march across Brussels Sunday. Its organizers say they expect tens of thousands of persons to participate.

The organizers, who began their planning several weeks ago, said at a news conference that protest meetings, including hunger strikes, have been conducted across the country.

They said that dozens of buses will bring many participants to Brussels Sunday from all Belgian provinces and the Netherlands.

The Dutch, Danish and Norwegian governments also plan to buy new fighter planes. The four NATO countries would purchase more than 300 for about \$2.7 billion. Under consideration are jet aircraft of General Dynamics and Northrop in the United States, of Saab-Scania in Sweden and of France's Dassault firm.

In Belgium, the protesters object to the government's outlay of 30 billion Belgian francs (about \$800 million) for 116 new planes. They urge that the money be used instead to produce useful goods and to improve Belgians' lives.

Japan Jailbird Sings Too Soon

TOKYO, Jan. 9 (Reuters)—A man in jail for murder has admitted—six months too soon—an earlier killing.

Yunichi Nakayama, 33, serving a 15-year-term for killing a college girl in 1965, confessed that in July, 1960, he had committed another murder, apparently believing that he could not be prosecuted again under the statute of limitations.

But the prescribed 15 years will not expire until July, so police formally arrested him in jail, police said.

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THEATER IN PARIS

A Fitting Farewell for Jacques Audibert

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 9 (UPI)—The Parisian suburbs have been endowed with two more city theaters this week.

At Cretel the latest Maison de la Culture—a playhouse seating 1,600 in its main auditorium, 350 in its studio hall and containing a café-theater, a library, an art gallery and a discotheque—threw open its doors Tuesday evening. Its first offering is a revival of Gaston Baty's dramatization of Dostoevsky's "Crime and Punishment," directed by Robert Hossein, with Jacques Weber as Raskolnikov and Louis Seigner as the sly, ruthless inspector, a role he undertook first some seasons ago at the Comédie Française.

This opening was followed Wednesday evening with the reopening of the renovated Théâtre de Boulogne-Billancourt, now fitted out with comfortable, leather seats and a new lighting system. Here the last play of Jacques

Audibert, "La Guêrte," is receiving its world premiere.

Audibert, who died in 1965, was a startling personality of the postwar French theater. Born in 1899, he was first a Parisian journalist. He suddenly began to write for the stage at the time of the Liberation. Poet, satirist, fantasist, he was the despair of cataloging critics and professors

Cornell Professor Wins Poetry Prize

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 9 (UPI)—Cornell University Prof. A.R. Ammons has been awarded the Bollingen Prize for Poetry by the Yale University Library.

Prof. Ammons was honored for his work, which includes recent books "Sphers: The Form of Motion" and "Collected Poems of 1951-1971," which won the National Book Award in 1973.

The prize carries a stipend of \$5,000 from an endowment to Yale by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

who could never put him in his place because they could never find his place. He had none.

He was a complete original, deriving from no known source and belonging to no known school, though in his revolt against convention he was a product of the era as were his very different contemporaries: Boris Vian, Ionesco, Genet, Beckett, Adamov, Pichette, Vautier and Schehadé.

His most popular play was "Le Mal Court," a bitter, brittle comedy depicting the necessity of compromising with corruption

American Actors' Studio

PARIS, Jan. 9 (UPI)—The Paris American Actors' Studio and the United Service Organizations Inc. are presenting in English two one-act plays Friday and Saturday at 8:30 p.m. at 83 Avenue des Champs-Élysées. The plays are "The Allegation" by Lawrence Ferlinghetti and "The Songwriter" by Ron Taylor. Reservations may be made by calling 225-37-60.

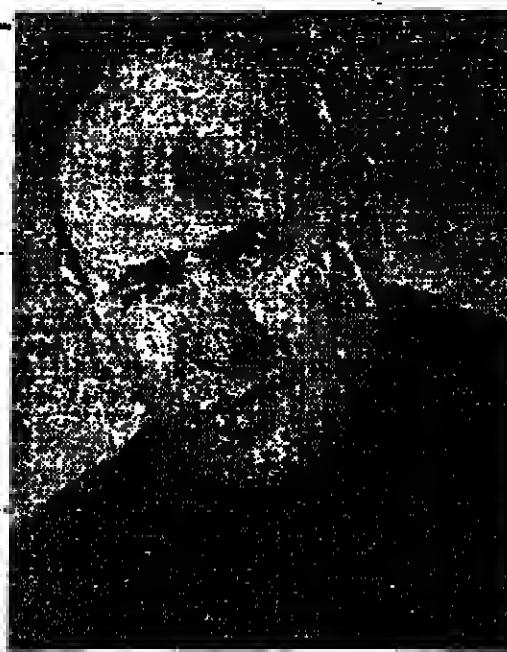
which had as its setting the 18th-century court of a tiny European kingdom. His pantheistic fantasy, "Les Femmes du Bord," with a monster butcher as its gross symbol of the life force, was done at the Comédie Française.

In "La Pucelle," he supplied Joan of Arc with a double who is similarly burnt at the stake. In "Le Cavalier Seul," he presented his version of crusader in the Holy Land, and the Druidic religion's last stand against Christianity in 9th-century Burgundy was the conflict of "La Bohémienne," a play dazing with linguistic fireworks.

Free-wheeling Fancy

"La Guêrte," his swan song, equals in free-wheeling fancy and satirical flair anything from the late playwright's pen. It is burdened with a few tedious passages—for Audibert when taken by an evil duke who spreads the rumor that she is an ogre who devours the entities set to guard her. A simple soldier wins her heart and goes off to Paris to assassinate Robespierre. The rest you must see for yourself.

Jacques Audibert, whose last play, "La Guêrte," is receiving its world premiere.



fluent theatrical vigor. It is at once a fairy-tale of obscure moral and a wild parody of history.

News of the French Revolution reaches a Riviera-like land where a princess is kept from the throne by an evil duke who spreads the rumor that she is an ogre who devours the entities set to guard her. A simple soldier wins her heart and goes off to Paris to assassinate Robespierre. The rest you must see for yourself.

Jacques Ronny and Yves Bureau have staged this final work with the required light touch, while André Blanchet's prince, André Thormay's stern official, Ronny's humpkin recruit, and Michel de Bé's cunning duke are in harmony with the fanciful proceedings of this typical Audibertesque extravaganza accompanied by Michel Lohret's amusing score. Audibert's farewell piece has been well served.

SHARPS & FLATS

COPENHAGEN—Dixie Gillespie will be featured at the Radio Concert Hall on Jan. 12 at 9 p.m. The rock group Gasolin will be at the Tivoli Concert Hall the same night at 8 p.m. and Lisa Minnelli will be at the Folklore Theatre for two shows on Jan. 12 at 7 and 9:30 p.m.

the rock group Led Zeppelin will be at the Forest National on Jan. 12 at 8:30 p.m.

LONDON—Singer-Viola will be at the Ronnie Scott's for one week on Jan. 13, replacing George Melly and John Chilton.

AMSTERDAM—The Alquin group is appearing at the Cultural Center on Jan. 10 at 8 p.m., and the Boy Edgar Band will be at the same hall the next night at 8 p.m.

John Lewis, pianist-composer for the recently disbanded Modern Jazz Quartet, has just signed with Columbia Records as a pianist, conductor and producer in both the jazz and classical categories.

Elvis Presley, who just turned 40, has two hits on both the American and British charts, "My Boy" and "Promised Land," the latter being the Chuck Berry success of more than a decade ago.

This week's top singles are, in the United States: "You're the First, the Last, My Everything" by Barry White; and in Britain: "Down Down" by Status Quo.

EDUCATION

As Student Numbers Decline, N.Y. Builds

By James Robins

BUFFALO, N.Y. (AP)—The State University of New York is pushing toward completion of one of the largest educational construction projects in history despite inflated building costs and forecasts of decreasing enrollment.

The price tag for SUNY's unfurling Buffalo complex has been set at \$650 million, with about \$310 million already spent or committed to contracts. The target date for completion is 1980.

Located in suburban Amherst on 1,178 acres of what was a marshy flood plain, the new campus will not be the nation's largest. But SUNY officials say that the Amherst project represents the nation's largest educational complex to stem from one master plan.

The campus already houses 2,300 students, the state's only tax-supported law school and SUNY-Buffalo's history, classics, linguistics and modern languages departments.

The recently completed Joseph P. Elliott complex is the striking core of the new campus. The \$50-million, 38-building array currently houses about 1,500 students and the four academic departments.

Elliott is a blend of lines, forms, corners and angles molded in brick, glass and steel. Each unit is interconnected to form a self-contained living-learning complex.

No one seems to question that the architecture is daring and the master plan ambitious. But with the nation in the grips of a complex and unresolved economic dilemma, two serious questions have been raised about the SUNY project: Is the costly Amherst complex really necessary and can the state afford it?

The state's Board of Regents, governing body of education in New York, has predicted college enrollment could drop more than 20 per cent in the next 15 years.

New York State is in the midst of the post-World War II "baby boom" that filled colleges to capacity in the mid-1960s is over. And nationwide reports also indicate that a significant number of college-age persons are pursuing paychecks instead of degrees.

The University of California's new Riverside campus was built to accommodate 16,000 students. Fewer than 5,000 showed up, and the state scrapped plans for additional dormitories.

In Milwaukee and Madison, empty dormitory rooms are being converted into classrooms and University of Wisconsin offices.

SUNY wanted to expand its old Westbury campus on Long Island to accommodate 5,000 students. The regents vetoed the plan and set the maximum enrollment in half.

The original cost estimate of the Buffalo complex, approved by SUNY trustees in 1967, was \$350 million. Since then, construction costs have skyrocketed with no end in sight.

But Jack Teller, SUNY's vice-president for facilities planning, says that inflation and the bleak enrollment picture have been adjusted for in the planning of the Amherst complex. "We programmed inflation into our budget, and we are staying within the budget," Mr. Teller said.

One less-than-delicate way SUNY planners kept the cost of Amherst at \$650 million was to eliminate plans for 22 11-story buildings that were to house the departments of nursing, medicine, dentistry and related health professions.

"They would have cost about \$220 million based on the cost of the two completed towers," Mr. Teller said. "They're roughly \$10 million a tower."

Plans call for the health sciences to remain at SUNY-Buffalo's downtown campus, with about \$35 million earmarked for rehabilitation of those facilities.

As to the reports of decreasing enrollment, Jim Disantis, SUNY-Buffalo's information director, said that has also been taken into account. "The regents' report was no surprise to us," Mr. Disantis said. "Our plan is relatively flexible. It's being done

in stages so that changes can be made from time to time.

"We have actually reduced the plan size twice in anticipation of a statewide decline in enrollment. Originally, there were to be 30,000 full-time students at the Amherst campus, but we cut that to 27,500 and, more recently, cut back to 25,500," Mr. Disantis said.

The regents' report noted that the four SUNY centers at Buffalo, Albany, Binghamton and Stony Brook are not experiencing enrollment problems," Mr. Disantis said.

"In fact, it's quite the contrary at this point. This year, the Buffalo campus had a 47-per-cent increase in applications. We had 16,000 applications for 2,100 places. Buffalo has the only SUNY law school. Applications there have quadrupled. In one year alone we had a 70-per-cent rise."

The law school, headquartered in the John Lord O'Brien Hall, was the first operational unit at the new campus. The doors opened in September, 1973. The current enrollment stands at about 650.

SUNY-Buffalo has been at two campuses—a main campus in northern Buffalo and a satellite

campus in Amherst not too far from the site of the new campus.

Several university programs and their participants are located off the campus, and Mr. Teller said that the new Amherst campus is needed to consolidate operations.

"We have one of the worst situations here in Buffalo in that we already have a major faculty and student population living in substantial commuter towns," Mr. Teller said.

"Our programs are spread all over Buffalo."

State Sen. Ronald Stafford says that the legislature has committed itself to completion of the Amherst project. "It appears to me that the commitments are there," said Mr. Stafford, chairman of the Senate Standing Committee on Education. "I'm hopeful that the funds will be there because this is a commitment and the plans have been set up."

Reading for construction of the Amherst campus is a complicated three-step process that begins with legislative appropriations and ends with the sale of bonds.

"First the state gives us the appropriation," said Jay Handwerker, fiscal director of the

SUNY construction fund. "Then we sell bonds to pay off the state. Then we sell bonds to pay off the construction notes."

The bonds are payable over 30 years from the date of issue. According to Mr. Teller and Mr. Disantis, 95 per cent of the money to redeem the bonds comes from taxes.

The SUNY system said that about \$1.2 billion worth of bonds have been sold since actual sales began in 1973.

Mr. Handwerker said that there has been no problem selling the bonds when they are offered because the current 7-per-cent interest rate yields to investors is totally free of state and federal taxes.

The only lingering question is whether or not the state legislature will keep approving the appropriations. The SUNY system was the creation of former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and flourished under his direction.

Now the state has its first Democratic governor in 17 years and its first Democrat-controlled assembly in seven. Whether they consider SUNY's Amherst project to be top priority remains to be seen.

Day-Care Centers, Russian-Style

By Hedrick Smith

KIEV, U.S.S.R. (UPI)—Zoya

Idenko is the model of the young Soviet mother liberated by a local day-care center that permits her to hold a job. With her 3-year-old son in a state nursery, she works as a guide for tourists and sometimes also teaches English at a night school.

Under the highly subsidized Soviet day-care system, Mrs. Idenko pays a modest 10,500 rubles (\$13.88) per month—about one-tenth of her pay—for six days a week of child care. She drops her boy off at about 8 a.m. and picks him up at 7 p.m. He gets three meals and a snack daily.

Child-rearing never had much attraction for Mrs. Idenko. "I went back to work three months after my son was born," she said. "I could have waited a year legally and still kept my job, but it was difficult for me to bring up the baby and I wanted to get out of the house. My mother-in-law lives with us and she took care of him."

The very idea that some American women want to stay at home and raise their own children astonished this 30-year-old woman. "My husband was the only satisfying outlet. And despite her frequent contact with English-speaking foreign tourists, she knew nothing about the range of voluntary and community activities done by nonworking American women.

"Don't American women want to get out of the house?" she asked one recent visitor to this Ukrainian city. "Don't you want to work? Don't you want to earn money and get some independence?"

Privately, many educated Soviet mothers take a much more skeptical view of the Soviet day-care system and regard the competence of most day-care workers as below desirable standards.

But among the mass of working women, a more common complaint, judging by articles and letters in the Soviet press, is that there are still not enough day-care centers to satisfy demand.

The Soviet network of nurseries (for ages of 8 months to 3 years) and kindergartens (4 to 6) is far more extensive than in most Western countries, including the United States. Here, they have long been an economic necessity for the state and the family.

Because of labor shortages, especially after World War II, women were pressed into many industrial and agricultural jobs. In 1973, for example, 48.7 million women were working in industry, or 63 per cent of the women between 20 and 55. They comprised slightly more than half of the entire work force—outnumbering men.

Not long ago, however, the armed forces newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, reported that pre-school day-care centers can handle about

10 million children—only one-third of the children in the under-7 age group.

Big cities such as Moscow tend to be favored. People in the countryside and medium-sized factory towns are left more to fend for themselves. Some women report having to quit their jobs in order to raise their children at least until they are old enough to go to kindergarten. Others resort to the traditional Russian method of having a live-in grandmother take over.

The vast majority of Soviet families require the salary of a working wife to make ends meet. Repeatedly, Soviet citizens express astonishment when they learn that an American father can support a family of two, three or four children without his wife's working. Many are also surprised that American women would willingly have more than one child.

Among mothers dissatisfied with the country day-care centers: The mother of a 7-year-old girl said that she had found a privately run play group, which was technically semi-legal, for

her daughter because she felt the "upbringers" in the state institutions were poorly qualified. Their salary levels are among the lowest in the Soviet Union, she complained.

Another mother, with three children, said she objected to excessive indoctrination in state nurseries and kindergartens with their songs about the motherland, Lenin and border guards on watch against hostile foreigners. Still others said they disliked having children raised so much of the time by people outside of the family during the early formative years.

But some of these women conceded that their concerns were those of a tiny minority of educated, middle-class intellectuals.

"The great majority of working-class women," observed a woman lawyer, "are delighted to have nurseries and kindergartens. They complain when the nurseries are too far away or do not have enough space for their children. Moreover, they feel that by sending their children to these institutions, they are providing the children with the beginnings of an education."

WAVERLEY ROOT

The Almost Inedible Clover—Only for the Famished

EXCEPT in the form of meat, milk, or honey, man, lacking the cow's digestive apparatus, is little given to consuming clover; but it has been done. During the Polish famine of 1955 the peasants of Galicia ate clover boiled together with such other findings as Linden leaves, acorns, brambles and chopped straw, apparently on the principle that mixing a number of unpalatable substances together should diminish the individual unattractiveness of each separate ingredient. The famine extended also into Little Russia, where the whole plant was eaten.

In 1872 whites attempted to exterminate the Yahi Indians, living east of Sacramento; some survivors lived in hiding for 12 years, eating only foods whose absence would go unnoticed to hide the fact of their continued existence. They ate clover in April, when it was young and more nearly digestible. The only report I have heard of humans eating clover except when pressed by famine comes from Ireland, where it appears that white clover, *Trifolium repens*, is boiled as a green vegetable in some districts.

The bitter leaves of *Trifolium campestre*, also called *T. pratense*, are sometimes used in beer as a substitute for hops; this species is known popularly as the large hop clover, and the small hop clover, *T. dubium* or *T. minus*, is the Irish shamrock, which it would probably be sacrilegious to eat, even in famines, of which Ireland has had its share. Tea can be steeped from the widespread wild red clover, *T. pratense*, also used in cough syrups.

Some of the 250 species of clover grow on every continent each of which has some which are regarded as indigenous, except Australia. All of whose clovers were imported. However, they all descended from species which first appeared in southeastern Europe to have been the Balkan Lotus in the 6th century, followed at a leisurely distance by the Dutch 1,000 years later.

Sweet clover, called in French *clover* or horse clover, is used in Switzerland to flavor cheese. In some French rural regions to stuff domestic rabbits to eat. Sweet clover is not a clover, it is mellilot (and so, confusingly, is bitter clover; the plant is ambivalent, with a sweet odor and a bitter taste). In some European countries, peasants eat the starchy roots of the water (or marsh) clover like carrots; but the water clover is not a clover either, it is the buckbean, which is not a bean.

(c) Waverley Root 1975.

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Expect to construct	17%	10%
Expect to buy	18%	4%

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هكذا من الأصل

Jobless Rate in Germany Rises to 4.2%

Unemployment Level Highest in 15 Years

BERLIN, Jan. 9 (AP)—German unemployment rose to 4.2% at year-end, the highest level in 15 years, the Federal Labor Office said today. The 1,440,000 unemployed on Dec. 31 brought the jobless rate up from 3.8% in November, when 1,390,000 were out of work. Labor Office chief Josef Stiglitz said that the 1-million jobless is a record for the Federal Republic. "It is a record," he said, "but it is not a disaster. It is a warning sign." Lowest Inflation Rate Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said at year-end that West Germany's inflation rate is the lowest of "about 6 per cent" among Western industrialized nations. Actually, December's inflation was 5.9 per cent, even lower than Mr. Schmidt's statement. The government's statistics office said today the 5.9 per cent rate was the lowest in most two and a half years.

While December unemployment was below the million-plus figure predicted for this winter, the government's independent Council of Economic Advisors, which noted that the number of unemployed persons was significantly higher than in 1973, when it was 1.1 million, predicted that the jobless rate averaged about 4.5 per cent in 1975.

According to the Labor Office, the 4.2 per cent jobless rate was the highest since the 5.7 per cent recorded in February, 1959, when 1.2 million Germans were out of work.

To keep unemployment from rising to 5 million in the remaining three months of winter, Mr. Schmidt's government last month introduced public works projects and tax relief measures to encourage corporate investment and consumer buying, totaling up to 13.5 billion marks.

Short-Time Work Mr. Stiglitz said workers on short-time hours in December climbed by 52.4 per cent to 307,300 as a record 9,100 firms were on short-time production during the month.

Unemployment was particularly high in the metal and electronics industries, with a total of 167,000 workers laid off, followed by construction with 140,500 jobless. Migrant workers continued to be laid off, the group hardest hit by layoffs. The total of 184,700 were jobless at year-end, a rate of 5.4 per cent compared with the overall rate of 4.2 per cent.

Of the 167,000 available jobs in the metal and electronics industries, 11,000 were in December, according to Stiglitz. There were 22,700 positions, mostly high-tech, open in December, down from 24,000 in November.

Arab's Calif. Bank Share Bid Seen Leading to Proxy Fight

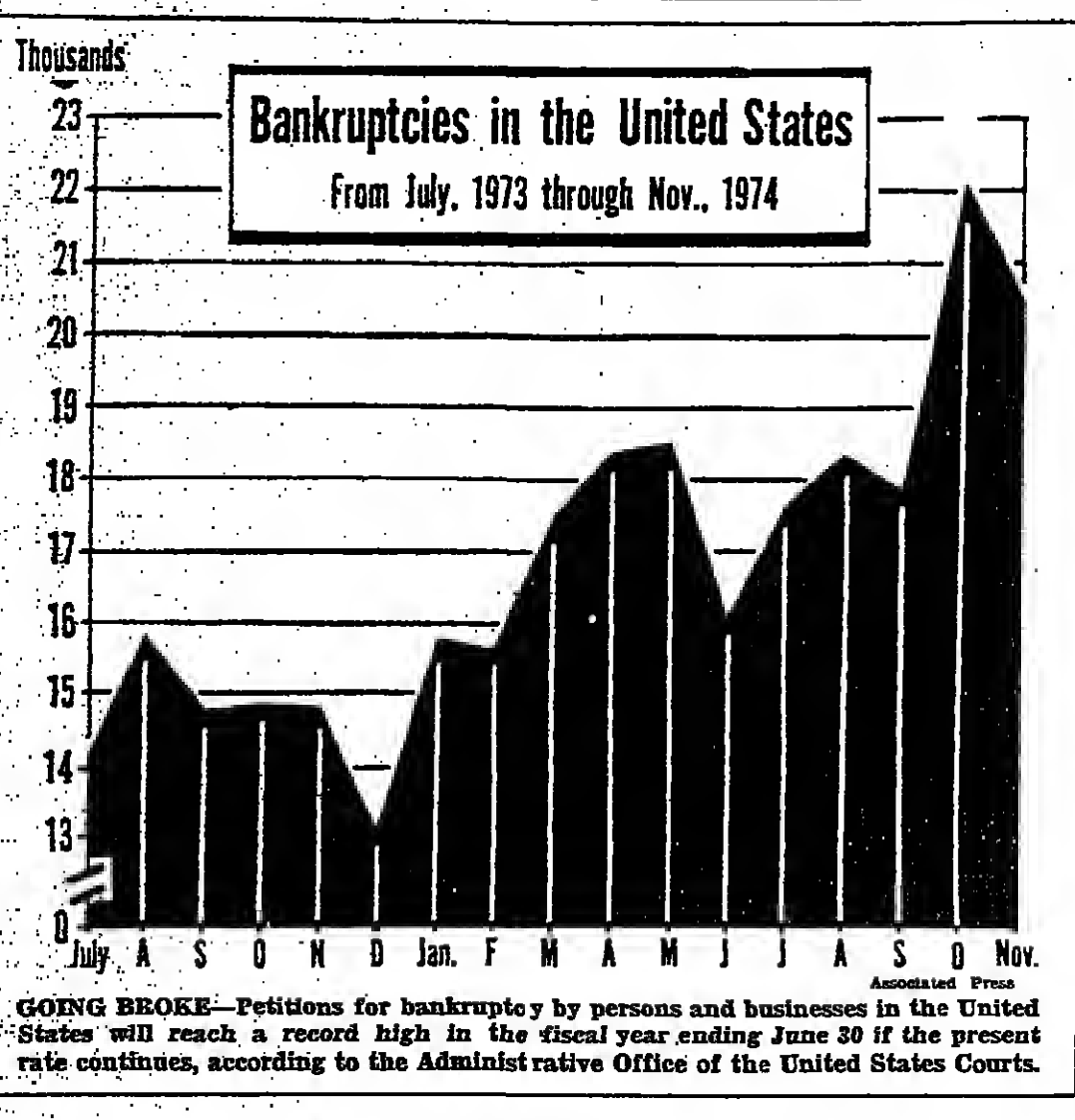
SAN JOSE, Calif., Jan. 9 (AP)—An Arab businessman trying to acquire a controlling interest in National Bank of San Jose has announced opposition that could lead to a proxy fight.

In November, on a split vote, the board of directors approved the sale of a new issue of 650,000 shares.

Mr. Sullivan says the one-third interest would give Mr. Khaznaghi working control of the bank, and that, under the terms of the agreement, he would be free to acquire more shares on the open market after June 30.

Mr. Khaznaghi owns majority interests in two other, smaller banks in the Bay area, Security National Bank and the Bank of Contra Costa, both in Walnut Creek.

Mr. Sullivan said his group will decide tomorrow whether to mount a proxy fight to try to stop the move from going through.



GOING BROKE—Petitions for bankruptcy by persons and businesses in the United States will reach a record high in the fiscal year ending June 30 if the present rate continues, according to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Due to Continuing Slump in Sales

U.S. Companies Announce More Layoffs

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Three major tire makers, General Motors Corp. and several other big companies announced new layoffs yesterday, citing poor sales and the weak economy.

In addition, Polaroid Corp. said it is deferring all salary increases for its nonunion employees, and a Midwest equipment operator said its 1,000 workers had volunteered to take a 20-per-cent pay cut.

In a memorandum to employees, Polaroid, the Massachusetts-based camera firm, said the layoffs are necessary until at least April because first-quarter earnings "are particularly unpredictable this year." The firm employs 10,200 persons.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., and Seiberling Tire & Rubber Co., all of Akron, Ohio, announced work-force reductions totaling 2,948 nationwide, some effective from today but most others by Jan. 20.

All blamed the lull in new car sales. General Motors said production cutbacks at its Lordstown, Ohio, Vega-Astra plant would mean layoffs of 2,100 workers, effective Jan. 20. This is in addition to common shares that would give Saudi Arabian businessman Adnan Khaznaghi a one-third interest in the bank, which has assets of about \$300 million.

Now, Louis Sullivan, one of the directors who voted against the proposal, says he and four other directors plan to oppose the move, which is still subject to stockholder approval at a meeting set for Jan. 31.

Mr. Sullivan asserts that the stock issue will have an adverse effect on the bank's share earnings. Besides that, he says, the bank has been getting a "strong" reaction from customers and shareholders "concerned that a local community bank should become an Arab bank."

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British Taxes Called Highest In W. Europe

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ)—Britain has the highest income tax rates in Western Europe, the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said today, urging establishment of a tax system that "encourages the creation of wealth and maintains incentives to work."

In the CBI's 11th edition of a guide on taxation in Western Europe, the business group said Britain's highest tax rate on earned income is 33 per cent and on investment income 58 per cent. The CBI said, "Only the top rates in Sweden even approach British levels."

The CBI said the top income tax rate in West Germany is in the mid-50s while in France, Belgium and the Netherlands the top rates ranged from about 60 to 75 per cent.

Britain's planned maximum capital transfer tax of 75 per cent, which will include inheritance taxes, is only exceeded in Europe by Spain's. The CBI pointed out that capital transfers to sons or daughters are taxed at the full rate in Britain, while in West Germany and France such transfers are taxed at only about 15 to 20 per cent.

The CBI said the trend in Britain as well as the rest of Europe is toward more complicated tax systems. "The last 10 years in this country have seen taxpayers burdened with a bewildering number of piecemeal additions to both income and capital taxation adding to burdens which are already too high and to a system which is already overcomplicated," the group said.

IRS Offers Help With Tax Returns

PARIS, Jan. 8 (REUTERS)—The U.S. Internal Revenue Service reports that tax assistants will be available in major European cities to help Americans prepare their federal income tax returns.

Anyone requiring assistance should contact the U.S. Embassy, Consulate or Mission in their area for times and places.

Following is a list of cities and dates for the service:

Vienne	Jan. 30 through Feb. 1
Brussels	Feb. 10 through Feb. 14
Copenhagen	March 10 through March 15
London	Jan. 3 through June 19
Paris	Jan. 8 through June 19
Nice	March 20 through April 1
Bonn	Jan. 8 through June 19
Bremen	March 21 through March 24
Madrid	April 2 through April 16
Hamburg	March 17 through March 19
Munich	Feb. 7 through Feb. 22
Stuttgart	April 16 through April 22
Dublin	Jan. 29 through Feb. 2
Florence	April 7 through April 8
Cenno	March 21 through March 26
Milan	April 1 through April 3
Rome	April 10 through April 17
Turin	Jan. 8 through June 19
Vienna	March 21 through March 31
Zurich	Feb. 19 through Feb. 23

U.S. Sees Accord on Kissinger Fund Plan

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (WP)—The United States expects to get "agreement in principle" at international meetings starting here this weekend on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for a \$25-billion fund to help industrialized countries, despite Common Market coolness to it.

Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs Jack Bennett told a press conference yesterday that "it is a reasonable probability that we can get agreement" on the plan, a so-called "safety net" to avoid financial crises arising out of the energy crisis.

At the same time, Mr. Bennett said the United States would oppose a separate \$10-billion to \$12-billion oil lending "facility" within the International Monetary Fund, recommending instead that IMF loans be made from the agency's general resources.

Mr. Bennett predicted that the surplus funds built up by the cartel last year—estimated at around \$65 billion—would be reduced in 1975 because of lessened oil imports by the consuming nations, and a greater ability on the part of the producing nations to absorb imported goods.

Responsible Investment He said that the oil-producing nations had been investing their money "in a responsible way, spreading it around." He called attention to the fact that "at best, only about 18.5 per cent" of the cartel money had been invested in the United States, and that in some recent periods they had been an actual net decline.

The thrust of Mr. Bennett's remarks on this score was to emphasize the previously stated American belief that the ability of the private markets to recycle surplus Arab oil funds had not yet been exhausted.

On Tuesday, Common Market finance ministers meeting in London voted to approve in extension of the IMF's oil facility, built up of funds loaned largely by the oil cartel countries.

The ministers also agreed merely to "study" the Kissinger proposal, rejecting an endorsement because of objections by West Germany, which would be required to put up a share of the \$25-billion fund second only to the U.S. contribution.

Common Market's IMF Project Will Be Opposed by Washington

Although Europeans have been anxious for the continuance and expansion of the IMF oil facility, Mr. Bennett said the need for the fund "has been exaggerated."

Need "Exaggerated" As a matter of fact, although Mr. Kissinger put forward the need for the \$25-billion program with a sense of urgency, Mr. Bennett said, "I suspect that it won't be necessary" to tap that fund as much or as quickly as some had suggested.

The argument that Mr. Bennett put forward against the special oil facility essentially is that the IMF has the necessary resources "to aid all member nations on an equal basis."

This could be done more efficiently, he said, by letting the existing IMF facility expire when it has loaned all of its funds.

(about \$1.6 billion of an original \$3.6 billion), and then make no further borrowings from the oil cartel countries.

The U.S. position, Mr. Bennett said, is that the oil producing countries have been getting a special guarantee from the rest of the IMF membership through the facility. Instead, the United States is backing an increase in the quotas put into the fund by all IMF members, which would increase the IMF's general ability to lend money "on a more comprehensive assessment" of a potential borrower's needs, not just the oil deficit.

When asked about German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's reluctance to accept the Kissinger plan—a reservation confirmed again yesterday by Finance Minister Hans Apel—Mr. Bennett acknowledged that the Chancellor wants "to be sure" that his country does not bear a disproportionate burden of the total lending obligation.

Mr. Bennett said that a technical group under Assistant Treasury Secretary Charles Cooper would be able to work out all details of the plan by today so that it could be transferred to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which would administer it.

Mr. Bennett directly challenged Tuesday's statement by British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey that expansion of the IMF facility was the quickest way to get an expanded lending program under way.

"Some countries may feel they can get loans with greater ease and 'no questions asked' under the formula approach," Mr. Bennett said, "but the quickest way is to make loans with their existing resources—they could do that tomorrow."

Signs of Easier Money Push Stocks Ahead

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (REUTERS)—Prices rose strongly on the Stock Exchange today on continuing signs of Federal Reserve Board monetary stimulation.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 9.88 points to 645.26. It was off 5 points in early trading, and up 4.78 at 3 o'clock.

About 875 issues advanced to 420 declines. Volume totaled 163.4 million shares compared with 156 million yesterday.

The Federal Reserve continued to allow Treasury bill rates to decline to a lower level than last week before intervening, another sign to analysts of an easier monetary policy.

Sterling Drug was the most active Big Board issue, falling 1 point to 17 3/8 on turnover of 503,000 shares. The issue has been weak since the company said preliminary figures show fourth-quarter net of \$19 million, down about 10 per cent from a year earlier.

Oil service industry stocks generally recovered from steep losses yesterday on concern about possible negative earnings effects on the oil industry by new energy legislation.

Hughes Tool gained 3 3/4 to 65 3/4, Baker Oil Tools was 34 3/4, up 3 1/2, Halliburton 128 1/2, ahead 3, Santa Fe Industries 21 1/2, up 1 1/2, and Veeva 37 3/8, ahead 3/4.

Analysts said yesterday's selling might have been overdone in view of the uncertainty of future legislative action and a generally favorable industry economic outlook otherwise.

Helme Products gained 3 1/4 to 10. The company and General Cigar announced they were holding talks on a possible merger on terms that would give Helme shareholders about \$13 in General Cigar cash and securities for each Helme share. General Cigar closed at 11 5/8, up 1/8.

American Can gained 1/4 to 29 7/8. The company estimated that 1974 earnings may reach \$5.20 a share compared with \$3.58 a share a year earlier.

Sugar Price Falls LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP-DJ)—The London daily price for raw sugar today fell a further \$25 a long ton to \$390, dropping below \$100 for the first time since mid-October. The lower London daily price shows a \$70 decline so far this week and contrasts with the record of \$450 set Nov. 21.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.18 to 68.10. The most active issue was Great Basin Petroleum, closing at 3 3/8, up 1/8 on volume of 107,400 shares.

Also active were Syntex, which closed at 35 1/8, down 1/8, Westates Petroleum 4 1/2, up 1/4, Geon Industries 1 3/8, down 1/8, and Houston Oil & Minerals 38 5/8, up 5/8.

Most money market instruments showed little additional movement during the day, closing at or near opening levels.

Treasury bills were mostly unchanged in quiet trading, although the new series year bill recovered in the afternoon to close at the auction average level after opening about eight basis points higher in discounts.

Federal funds closed a bit higher at 7 1/4 to 7 3/8 per cent after the Federal Reserve conducted reverse repurchase agreements. Earlier trading was mostly around 7 1/8 per cent.

In Chicago most farm commodity futures declined on the Board of Trade in late profit-taking and stop-loss selling. Small gains that were maintained for a brief time in the last hour in wheat, corn, oats and in the soybean complex were virtually erased.

NEW ISSUE

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

December 5, 1974

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Banque de Bruxelles S.A.	Banque Européenne de Tokyo	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Ippa S.A.
Banque Lambert S.C.S.	Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
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Dresdner Bank	Europartners Securities Corporation	European Banking Company
First Boston (Europe)	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen	Hambros Bank
Interunion-Banque	Kleinwort, Benson	Kredietbank N.V.
Manufacturers Hanover	Mercur-Bank S.A.	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
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Société Séquanaise de Banque	Svenska Handelsbanken	Union Bank S.A.L.
Williams, Glyn & Co.	Yamaichi International (Europe)	

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

7475- High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 1974	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close	7475- High, Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Sts. P/E 1974	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close
47 1/2	30% Abt Lb 1.22	12	101 1/2	47 1/2	12 1/2	101 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30% Abt Lb 1.22	12	101 1/2	47 1/2	12 1/2	101 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30% Abt Lb 1.22	12	101 1/2	47 1/2	12 1/2	101 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30% Abt Lb 1.22	12	101 1/2	47 1/2	12 1/2	101 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30% Abt Lb 1.22	12	101 1/2	47 1/2	12 1/2	101 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30% Abt Lb 1.22	12	101 1/2	47 1/2	12 1/2	101 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30% Abt Lb 1.22	12	101 1/2	47 1/2	12 1/2	101 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30% Abt Lb 1.22	12	101 1/2	47 1/2	12 1/2	101 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30% Abt Lb 1.22	12	101 1/2	47 1/2	12 1/2	101 1/2	47 1/2
47 1/2	30% Abt Lb 1.22	12	101 1/2	47 1/2	12 1/2	101 1/2	47 1/2

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Flash... Paris Bourse										JAN. 9, 1975		De French	
COMPANY	INDUS.	1974 HIGH-LOW	CLDS. PRICE JAN. 9	NON-WEBS. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD ^a (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 71 72 73	SHRS. OUT ^b (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS				
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	635 - 342	399	411 - 392	9	3	55.52 - 40.93 - 42.63	7,958	Non-consolidated turnover for first 9 mos. of 1974 = 2,522 million Frs.				
BIC	Pens. lighters	735 - 372	379	573 - 564	15	1.1	28.25 - 33.20 - 37.33	1,500	Current profit (after taxes) up 25% for first semester.				
BOUYGUES	Construct.	680 - 248	464	433 - 445	10	2.6	32.80 - 42.50 - 47.59	600	Turnover Sept. 30, 1974 = 1,164 million Frs., exceeding by 35% that of 1973.				
BSN - GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	1174 - 342	436	423.50 - 415	4	5.8	71 - 87 - 102 c	2,332	Group consolidated turnover for first 9 months '74 = +9.5%.				
CHARGEURS REUNIS.	Holding	324 - 151.16	199.90	199.90 - 196	21	5	9.30 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,434	Interim dividend payment of 30 Frs. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.				
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	158.40 - 99	125	124 - 117	16	5	10.16 - 13.47 - 13.02	3,648	Belair bank recently opened: French branches now total 200.				
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	179 - 94.50	120.50	115 - 106	14	5	7.40 - 9 - 8.63	3,881	Nov. 74: Increase of new deposits by customers: up 21.3% vs. Nov. 73.				
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	167 - 109	163	164.70 - 162	10	4	- - - 9.22 - 15.74	2,947	1974 estimates: turnover up 35%, sales orders up 100%.				
EURAFRANCE	Holding	251 - 105	137	138.80 - 129.30	-	6.5	(non significant)	2,193	Holdings 30-74: Sovac, 53%; Insurance, 145% Cherg. Reunis, 145% other, 17%.				
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 135	200	190 - 179	7	7.7	21.40 - 26.57 - 27.19	1,438	1974 consolidated turnover (ex-taxes): 1,800 million Frs. up 15% over 1973.				
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	219 - 75	88.50	85.50 - 80.60	2	9.5	26.16 - 27.85 - 40.90	13,889	Rubber products diversification with Hutchinson-Kuga acquisition.				
GENER. DE FONDERIE.	Mec. cons.	339 - 127	150	150 - 144.50	4	6.4	19.99 - 25.15 - 41.19	441	Despite economic climate, acquired positions are being maintained.				
IMETAL	Mining	135.10 - 71	84	85 - 83.60	11	3.6	20.73 - 10.52 - 7.35	7,944	Interim dividend: 15 Frs. per share.				
LMT (Matériel Tél.).	Electric	2450 - 1210	1632	1615 - 1535	25	2.4	48.28 - 55.52 - 66.34	706	Norway phone contract for Transholm University electronic exchange.				
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 263.70	335	334 - 312	17	4.2	16.86 - 26.73 - 19.87	1,887	462.2 million Frs. turnover 1st 9 mos. 74: 26% up vs. same per 73.				
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	1291 - 256	443	448 - 426	14	1.6	16.98 - 22.60 - 31.77	3,158				
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	185 - 161	132	171.50 - 70	5	7.2	16.05 - 18.85 - 21.32	10,169	After Qatar and Abu Dhabi, a new branch of Paribas has been opened at Dubai.				
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	242 - 105.16	131	129 - 126.50	13	6.2	12.59 - 11.16 - 10.69	2,872	Expect 1974 results to exceed 40 million Frs. vs. 42,000,000 in 1973.				
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	87 - 50.30	63.50	64.20 - 68	5	6.6	12.59 - 4.22 - 11.71	2,825	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 13 tankers (5 under constr.).				
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLM.	Chem. min.	145.40 - 108	123.80	125 - 122.50	6	6.8	12.28 - 10.50 - 14.58	25,162	1974: Estimated consolidated net profit 60 million Frs. vs. 54 Frs. per share.				
PERRIER	Bever. Spa	335 - 100.20	117.50	119.70 - 116	10	6.8	8.66 - 9.94 - 11.43	5,254				
PEUGEOT	Holding	311.50 - 122.40	150	142.50 - 136	2	6.1	49.81 - 69.25 - 71.84	6,002	Autom.: 1st 16 mos 74 turnover +7.8%.				
REDOUTE	Mail order	505 - 316.40	353	345 - 335	9	2.8	25.38 - 30.29 - 37.04	922	Salmon: 1st 16 mos 74 turnover +7.8%.				
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	301 - 207	235	254.50 - 244	9	2.6	10.51 - 13.85 - 26.72	3,038	Group turnover (tax incl.) March-Nov. 74 = 1,539.2 million Frs. up 23%.				
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	2512 - 800	1236	1343 - 1300	20	1.5	41.62 - 51.72 - 64.64	221	Expect 1974 results to be major improvement over 1973.				
SUEZ (Cie Financ.) ..	Holding	285 - 141	206	205 - 197	4	6.7	42.22 - 49.14 - 55.76	9,909	World leaders 74 output: 775,000 pairs. World shares: 17% vs. 15.6% in 73.				
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric	1048 - 598	776	751 - 740	23	1.4	24.28 - 26.61 - 34.02	918	Suez expects to maintain same dividend for 1974.				
	Electric	1048 - 598	776	751 - 740	23	1.4	24.28 - 26.61 - 34.02	918	Renault-Télémeccanique contract for construction of Soviet connector plant.				

*Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.

*Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE



\$20,000,000 (Canadian)

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited

(A company incorporated in England)

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Subject to prepayment at the holder's option on January 15, 1985.

Dated as of January 8, 1975

To mature January 15, 1995

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January 10, 1975.

SEPRO

Security & Prosperity Fund S.A.

2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

R.C. Luxembourg B-8453.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the fifth annual general meeting of the company will be held at the Company's registered office, 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on Friday, 31st January, 1975, at 3 p.m. for the following purposes:

- 1-To receive the reports of the board of directors and of the statutory auditor and the auditors and to approve the statement of accounts for the period ended 30th September, 1974.
- 2-To discharge the directors and the statutory auditor in respect of their duties and functions for the period ended 30th September, 1974.
- 3-To elect a director. Mr. H.A. Carnwath retires in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and being eligible offers himself for re-election.
- 4-To transact any other business of an annual general meeting.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting or at any adjournment thereof in person or by proxy. Shareholders wishing to vote in person or by proxy must deposit such certificates with one of the banks below not later than 12 noon, on 28th January, 1975.

The bank will, upon such deposit issue a ticket of admission and authenticate the form of proxy. Shareholders and proxies will be admitted to the meeting upon presentation of such admission tickets and proxy.

Share certificates so deposited with these banks will be retained until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof. Bearer shares may be deposited with and proxies will be authenticated by any of the following banks:

Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd., 88 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.
Messrs. Hentsch & Co., 15 Rue de la Courtoisie, 1211 Geneva.
Labouchère & Co. N.V., 12, Tusschenhuysenstraat, Amsterdam.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Forms of proxy will be available at such banks.
The meeting will be valid whatever number of shareholders are present or represented but no person, either for himself or as proxy for others, may vote in respect of more than 20 per cent of the issued share capital of the company or more than 40 per cent of the total number of shares held by shareholders present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

The resolutions to be proposed at the annual general meeting require the approval of a majority of the total number of shares held by all shareholders present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Director.

HANSON TRUST LIMITED

Year to September 28, 1974

An industrial management company based in the UK with expanding interests in the USA.

GROUP RESULTS	1974	1973
Sales	165,800	120,700
Profit before tax	24,300	19,200
Profit after tax	12,600	11,000
Earnings per share	40c	35c
Dividends per share (gross)	17c	15c
Shareholders funds	77,600	72,200
Cash and deposits	52,200	16,700
Assets per share	\$2.47	\$2.38

Chairman James Hanson reports record 1974 profit, increased for the eleventh consecutive year. He forecasts 1975 profit no less than 1974.

Copies of accounts available from Hanson Trust Ltd., 180 Brompton Road, London SW3 1HF.
OR
Hanson Industries Inc., 430 Park Avenue, New York NY 10022

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(Continued on next page.)

For further information, write Burroughs World Headquarters, Burroughs Place, Detroit, MI 48232.

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

[illegible]

pr 8	\$ 2210	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2 + 1 1/2	
off 3	\$ 43	32 1/4	31 1/4	32 1/4 + 1/4	
		7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2 + 1/2	

15% 84 1/2 Yale Corp .76 6 15 11 1/2 13 1/2

[illegible]

pr. so	2	17	15-32	15-32	1-32	warrants, wss-winn, warrants, wo-when c
Co	4	1	324	324	1-32	vi-When issued, ad-Next day delivery,
Co	4	1	324	324	1-32	vi-to bankruptcy or receivership or being r
Co	4	1	324	324	1-32	under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities as
Co	4	1	324	324	1-32	such companies, in-Foreign issue subject
Co	4	1	324	324	1-32	equalization ax.

[illegible]

17.52	2.30	63	64	65	+	2
17.45	2.00	61	61	61	+	1½
17.20	1.70	59	57	59	+	½

3	130	44	44	44	1
14.20	1300	38	38	38	1
14.84	150	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	1/2
.971	3	12	4	3 1/2	4

advertisers are talking to.

Prices

London Commod

Close

475.00							SUGAR (50 tons)
425.99							Mor 407 341 350 -351
477.80							

Jan	33.68	34.90	34.75	34.90	35.70	May	380	343	-	343	-Unq
Mar	34.50	34.50	34.60	34.70	34.85	Aug	342	297	-	297	-Unq
May	33.25	33.92	33.10	32.68	33.75	Oct	264	254.75	252	-	254
Jul	72.30	32.95	32.95	32.60	32.68	Dec	173	229.50	234.75	-	237
Sep	21.20	31.80	31.82	31.60	31.50	Mar	250	313	221	-	222
Oct	30.25	30.35	29.70	30.15	30.15	May	239	205-	205	-	214
Nov	28.40	28.55	28.00	28.45	28.50						
Dec	26.60	26.60	26.50	26.80	26.45						

Lots 3,177.

50.20	Jan	134.00	136.00	132.50	134.50	131.50	Mar	710	691	714	-715
51.80	Mar	141.00	143.50	140.50	141.00	138.50	May	643	629	638	-638.50
52.40							Total	622	617	610	-200

85.53	May	188.00	149.00	147.00	147.50	143.50
85.52	June	188.00	149.00	147.00	147.50	143.50
	July	154.00	137.00	134.00	134.50	130.50
	Aug	154.00	137.00	134.00	134.50	130.50
	Sept	136.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	113.00
	Oct	136.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	113.00
	Nov	162.00	141.00	139.00	140.00	136.00
	Dec	162.00	141.00	139.00	140.00	136.00
	Jan	162.00	141.00	139.00	140.00	136.00
	Feb	162.00	141.00	139.00	140.00	136.00
	Mar	162.00	141.00	139.00	140.00	136.00
	Apr	162.00	141.00	139.00	140.00	136.00
38.29	May	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
39.15	June	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
84.99	July	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
84.98	Aug	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
84.73	Sept	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
84.73	Oct	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
84.73	Nov	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
84.73	Dec	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
177.50	Jan	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
176.50	Feb	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
176.50	Mar	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Apr	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	May	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	June	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	July	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Aug	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Sept	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Oct	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Nov	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Dec	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Jan	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Feb	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Mar	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Apr	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	May	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	June	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	July	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Aug	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Sept	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Oct	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Nov	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Dec	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Jan	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Feb	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Mar	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Apr	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	May	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	June	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	July	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Aug	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Sept	420.00	420.50	419.00	419.50	415.00
180.48	Oct	420.00	420			

	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	High	Low	Close
4.91	44.20	44.60	44.00	44.20	44.00			
4.70	43.10	43.60	43.10	43.30	43.40			
	44.12	44.90	44.15	44.90	44.75			

3.39	Sales: Feb 1848; April 1145; June 424		SUGAR		
3.39	July 127; Aug 12; Oct 11		May 4595		
3.37	Interact: Feb 2653; April 3610;		Oct 4310	— 43	
3.29	June 2123; July 964; Aug 478		Oct 481		
3.20	136.		Oct 3	— Limit-down seller.	
2.85			COCOA.		
2.83					
SNELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Jan	32.00	33.12	32.00	32.56	51.00
Feb	30.00	30.95	45.10	49.30	49.25
Mar	32.25	31.15	42.58	53.63	51.25
Apr	40.00	47.25	42.30	48.58	47.75
May	47.00	47.00	47.00	52.00	57.75
Jun	45.50	49.00	49.25	49.25	49.25
Jul	45.00	50.00	49.00	49.00	49.00
Aug	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Sep	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Oct	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Nov	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Dec	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Jan	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Feb	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Mar	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Apr	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
May	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Jun	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Jul	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Aug	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Sep	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Oct	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Nov	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Dec	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Jan	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Feb	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Mar	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Apr	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
May	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Jun	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Jul	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Aug	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Sep	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Oct	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Nov	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Dec	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Jan	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Feb	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Mar	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Apr	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
May	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Jun	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Jul	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Aug	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Sep	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Oct	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Nov	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Dec	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Jan	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Feb	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Mar	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Apr	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
May	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00
Jun	45.00	45.00	45.00		

Open Interest: Jan 395; Feb 957; March 1168; April 215; May 300; June 24

FROZEN POOR BELLIES (36,000 lbs)									
Feb	63.00	62.00	61.85	62.40	64.20				
Mar	63.90	62.90	62.75	63.30	65.10				
May	64.65	62.10	63.30	63.60	65.60				
Jun	64.65	66.50	64.45	64.00	65.50				
Aug	64.65	66.50	64.45	64.00	65.50				
Feb	66.90	64.00	63.50	63.50	66.70				
<p>Sales: Feb 3247; March 3997; May 2597; Jun 1172; Aug 441; Sept 1000</p> <p>Open Interest: Feb 3307; March 2926; May 1215; July 785; Aug 207; Feb 22; 6-Bids: a-Asked; n-Nominal.</p>									

0.025%	Jan.	176.50	179.18	176.50	179.10	177.20
45.5%	Mar.	180.50	181.20	178.50	179.50	179.70
C.C.	Jan.	185.00	187.00	187.00	187.50	187.00

Jan.	183.25	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Feb.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Mar.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Apr.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
May	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Jun.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Jul.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Aug.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Sep.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Oct.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Nov.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Dec.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Jan.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Feb.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Mar.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Apr.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
May	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Jun.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Jul.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Aug.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Sep.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Oct.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Nov.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50
Dec.	183.50	183.75	183.90	184.30	184.50

Sales: Jan. 36, March 12.16, June 160,
 Sep. 175, Dec. 30, June 0.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

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-74/75- High.	Stocks and Div in \$	S/E	2 p.m. CH/95	-74/75- High.	Stocks and Div in \$	S/E	3 p.m. CH/95	-74/75- High.	Stocks and Div in \$	S/E	3 p.m. CH/95	
		P/E 100s.	High Low			P/E 100s.	High Low			P/E 100s.	High Low	
4 1/4	1 1/4 Tuffco Corp	10	5	11 1/2	11 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wyoming	30	6	8 1/4
18	1 1/4 Turn-C 1.20	3	11	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	1 1/4 Wyoming	30	2	2 1/4
6 1/4	3 1/4 Turn-Fair	1	3	11	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4					
X - Y - Z												
3 1/4	1 1/4 Yachoo Inc	5	6	4	2	1 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4 Zero M	10c	5	4 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Zero M	10c	5	4	2	1 1/4	4 1/4					
W												
7	2 1/4 Wabco	10 1/2	4	2 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wabco	10 1/2	4	2 1/4
8 1/4	4 1/4 Wackel	28 1/2	5	5	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	13	4 1/4 Wackel	28 1/2	5	5
4 1/4	4 1/4 Wagner	4 1/4	5	5	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	13	4 1/4 Wagner	4 1/4	5	5
6 1/4	6 1/4 Wattco	11 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wattco	11 1/4	1	1 1/4
10 1/4	11 1/4 Welton	40 1/2	6	11	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	13	4 1/4 Welton	40 1/2	6	11
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4
1 1/4	1 1/4 Wells	1 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	13	4 1/4 Wells			

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	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abu Dhabi (air).....	\$ 183.00	91.50	49.50	Greece (air).....Dr.	2,700.00	1,350.00	735.00	Pakistan (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50
Aden (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Hong Kong (air).....	224.00	112.00	60.00	Philippines (air).....	224.00	112.00	60.00
Algeria (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Hungary (air).....	87.00	43.50	23.50	Persian Gulf (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50
Africa, Fr. Com. (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	India (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Poland (air).....	87.00	43.50	23.50
Africa, South (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Indonesia (air).....	224.00	112.00	60.00	Portugal (air).....	1,176.00	1,068.00	567.00
Algeria (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Iran, Iraq (air).....	140.00	70.00	37.50	Romania (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50
Australia (air).....	234.00	117.00	61.50	Ireland (air).....	87.00	43.50	23.50	Rwanda (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50
Austria (air).....	1,760.00	870.00	472.00	Israel (air).....	112.00	56.00	30.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	140.00	70.00	37.50
Bahamas (air).....	4,460.00	2,480.00	1,350.00	Italy (air).....	140.00	70.00	37.50	Sierra Leone (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50
Belgium (air).....	1,725.00	862.50	468.00	Japan, Korea (air).....	224.00	112.00	60.00	South America (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50
Bermuda (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	Kuwait (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Spain (air).....	4,460.00	2,480.00	1,350.00
Bombay (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	Labanon (air).....	140.00	70.00	37.50	Sri Lanka (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50
Canada (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Libya (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Sweden (air).....	394.00	197.00	107.00
Cambodia (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	Luxembourg (air).....	140.00	70.00	37.50	Switzerland (air).....	272.00	136.00	74.00
Cameroon (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	Madagascar (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	Thailand (air).....	224.00	112.00	60.00
Chad (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	Malta (air).....	87.00	43.50	23.50	Tunisia (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50
China (air).....	2,480.00	1,240.00	670.00	Mexico (air).....	224.00	112.00	60.00	Turkey (air).....	87.00	43.50	23.50
Cyprus (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	Morocco (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.A.R. (air).....	140.00	70.00	37.50
Czechoslovakia (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	Nepal (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50	U.S.S.R. (air).....	57.00	28.50	15.00
Denmark (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	Netherlands (air).....	224.00	112.00	60.00	U.S.A. (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50
Dominican (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	New Zealand (air).....	224.00	112.00	60.00	Vietnam, South (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50
Egypt (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	Nigeria (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50	Yugoslavia (air).....	87.00	43.50	23.50
Finland (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50	Norway (air).....	488.00	244.00	135.00	Zaire (air).....	183.00	91.50	49.50
France (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50					EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (air).....	87.00	43.50	23.50
Germany (air).....	120.00	60.00	31.50								
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